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W. W. TRACY, Jr.

SCHINDLER'S GARDEN MANUAL FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

1905

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Department of Agriculture,
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JOS. A. SCHINDLER & CO.,
Successors to SCHINDLER & VAN GEFFEN,
Seedsmen AND Florists,

827 DECATUR STREET,
Opposite FRENCH MEAT MARKET.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Cumberland Phone, Main 2095-W.

THE MULLER PRINTERY,
610 BIENVILLE ST., N. O.

J. A. S.

C.

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PREFATORY.

ONE

OF THE MOST gratifying evidences of the practical value, to our host of patrons, of our Annual Catalogue and Garden Manual for the Southern States is, the increased and evergrowing demand for it from all sections. Our paramount aim has been to intelligently assist those interested in all manner and form of plant life and growth, and to that end, we have devoted unstinted energy and labor in editing and compiling our Manual for 1905.

The first advice we wish to give all engaged in farming or truck-growing is, to be particular in the selection of your seed. Be absolutely certain, if possible, that it is not only fresh, but matured, for, without these qualities, it will not germinate.

Appreciating the fact that some find difficulty in discerning old from new and fresh seed, and realizing that some dealers are not too particular in purchasing their stock, we have striven to build up a reputation not only for **honest dealing**, but **absolute reliability**, so that our name on a package of seed will be a guarantee to the world that they are not only "**fresh, reliable, and true to name**"; but the very best attainable. In order to do this, we have long since made it an inflexible iron-clad rule to select our stock from only the most thoroughly reliable growers, with whom we have standing orders to ship us the **first** and **choicest** seeds of every crop, regardless of price. We find this method necessary so that we may not be imposed upon and consequently unconsciously impose upon others.

In conjunction with our seed business, we have lately made arrangements to handle all kinds of fruit trees adapted to our soil and climate, and horticulturists will find it peculiarly to their advantage to consult us before purchasing elsewhere. We also carry in stock a full and complete assortment of flowering plants. In fact, call or write for anything you may desire or expect to find in a first-class, well equipped, progressive and "up-to-date" seed establishment.

We sincerely thank our patrons for their generous support during the past year, and, if honorable dealing, honest measure, fair prices and prompt attention hold old, and attract new customers, we are assured of a phenomenal year's trade.

Very respectfully yours,

JOS. A. SCHINDLER & CO.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the winters in the South, hot beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little foring of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do no have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes may be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this state the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds.

Table Showing the Quantity of Seed Usually Sown upon an Acre.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs.	Hemp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Barley.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	4 bu
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Kohl-Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Leek, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	3 "
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	6 "	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.	Oats.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 "
Buckwheat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 "
*Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	" for Sets.....	30 "
Carrot, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 "
*Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	5 "
*Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 "	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	8 "
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.....	8 "	Peas, field.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Medium.....	10 "	Potatoes.....	4 "
Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants.....	6 oz.	Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	10 "
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 50 hills.....	8 qts.	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 "
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.	Rye.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	Sal-sify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	8 "
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	3 oz.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 "
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 40 feet of drill.....	2 "
Flax, broadcast.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	2 "
Goard, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	" winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	3 "
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	2 bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 "
" Blue English.....	1 "	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	3 "
" Hungarian and Millet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	2 "	Vetches.....	2 "

* The above calculations are made for sowing in the spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give same amount of plants.

U. S. Standard Weight of Seed.

	per bushel		per bushel
Aalfia Clover.....	60 lbs	Grass Seed, Johnson.....	per bushel 25
Alsike Clover.....	" 60 "	" Meadow Oat.....	" 24
Barley.....	" 48 "	" Rescue.....	" 14
Beans....	" 60 "	Hemp Seed.....	" 44
Broom Corn.....	" 46 "	Irish Potatoes, heaped measure.....	" 60
Buckwheat.....	" 48 "	Millet, German and Italian.....	" 50
Canary Seed.....	" 60 "	Mustard.....	" 33
Castor Beans.....	" 46 "	Oats.....	" 33
Clover Seed, Red.....	" 60 "	Osage Orange.....	" 33
" White.....	" 60 "	Onions.....	" 33
" Crimson.....	" 60 "	Onion Sets.....	" 32
" Japan.....	" 25 "	Peas, Cow.....	" 6
" Burr, measured.....	" 8 "	" English, smooth seed.....	" 6
Corn, shelled, dams.....	" 50 "	" wrinkled.....	" 5
" sugar.....	" 46 "	Rape Seed.....	" 5
" Field.....	" 56 "	Rye.....	" 5
Corn on ear.....	" 70 "	Radish Seed.....	" 5
Flax Seed.....	" 56 "	Sweet Potatoes.....	" 5
Grass Seed, English Rye.....	" 20 "	Sorghum.....	" 5
" Italian Rye.....	" 20 "	Sun Flower, Russian.....	" 5
" Meadow Fescue.....	" 15 "	Teosinte.....	" 5
" Orchard.....	" 14 "	Turnip.....	" 5
" Kentucky Blue.....	" 14 "	Vetch.....	" 5
" Timothy.....	" 45 "	Wheat.....	" 5
" Hungarian.....	" 48 "		

Large Green Globe —

The only and best variety grown for the home market, as well as for shipping. The most successful plan in growing this vegetable is to set out the suckers or plants taken from the old stock in the fall and early winter and plant them about 4 feet apart each way. They can also be grown from seed; which should be sown during October and November, and in early spring. Of late this crop has been a profitable one to the truck-farmer for the market, as there is a large demand for them.

Jerusalem or Ground Artichoke.

Jerusalem, or Ground Artichoke.

This kind is only grown from the tubers and invaluable for feeding hogs on account of their fattening properties. They are the best hog-food known; a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. They are well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown. One acre planted in Jerusalem Artichoke roots will keep about 25 or 30 hogs in fine condition; if turned into the field from October to April and letting them root for the tubers. Three bushels of tubers are sufficient to plant one acre; cut to two eyes, same as potatoes. Plant from January to April, in furrows about eighteen inches apart and cover

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe Artichoke.

with a plow. When they are well up, plow them as you would corn. They are also fine for culinary purposes and therefore have a large demand on our market. They are used in making salad and cooked with meats; which is considered a relish by the French and Creole population in our State.

ASPARACUS.**Culture.**

Sow one ounce for sixty feet of drill. Sow in March or April in rows one foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to a depth of two feet. Set the plants (in rows) from three to four feet apart, and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from six to eight inches. On the approach of winter, cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year,—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots which will weaken them.

ASPARACUS SEED.

Columbia Mammoth White — A new and entirely distinct variety, that produces shoots that are white, and remain white as long as fit for use. In addition to this advantage it is more robust and vigorous in

habit, and throw up larger shoots and fully as many of them as Conover's Colossal and requires no earthing up, as in the green sorts, in order to furnish the white shoots so much sought after. This grand result in producing a white asparagus did not come by chance, but was the outcome of years of patient work and careful selection by the originator

Conover's Colossal.—The standard variety: of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOT

Columbia Mammoth White—2-year-old roots.

Columbia Mam. White Asparagus

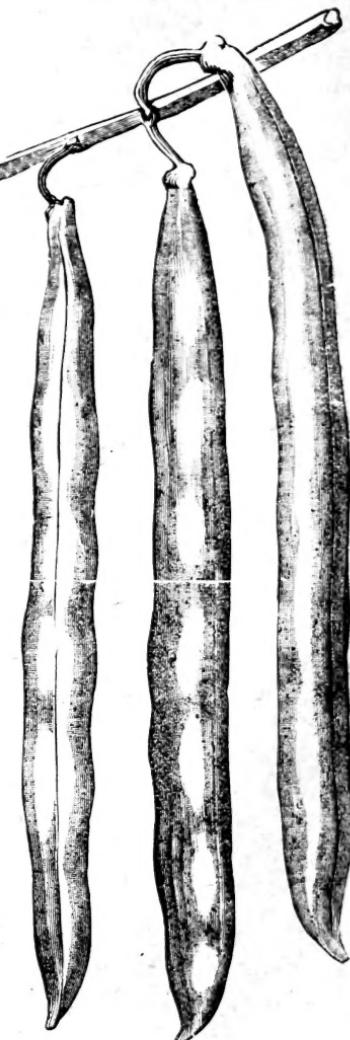
Conover's Colossal—2-year-old roots. Prices on any variety of 2-year-old roots; per 100, 75c.; per 1000, \$5.00.

BUSH BEANS.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.

Culture.

Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July, will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly till killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.



Best of All Bean.

Best of All—The hardy, vigorous vine produces an abundance of very straight handsome round pods which, when fit for use as snaps, are very brittle and of a peculiar, deep green color. As the pods mature they become lighter in color and splashed with bright red.

Early Mohawk—This sort is so much harder than the others that it can be planted earlier, and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves; blossoms large, purple; pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering

points; beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown.



French Market Round Green Pod Bush Bean.

French Market Green Pod Bush Beans

— Although of recent introduction, it has proven all that was claimed for it and has become to be the most popular variety with our Market Gardeners in this vicinity. It is one of the finest round pod bush beans ever introduced. It is as early as the Ex. Ey. Refugee; but far superior to it; as it produces beautiful, long, green, round and straight pods. Does not wilt as quickly as other varieties and is therefore well adapted for shipping and market.

We predict that when this bean is better known, it will become the leading sort for the market and the shipper's favorite.

Burpees' Stringless Green Pod

This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in thirty to thirty-one days from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.

— This variety is of recent introduction and has

become quite famous in the bean-growing sections of the country. The pods are large, round and tender, very productive, and when young entirely stringless. It is much earlier than the Valentine and therefore is one of the earliest and most profitable bean for the market gardener. We predict it will become the leading bush bean for our market when better known.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—Vines large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves and lilac blossoms; pods long, straight, narrow, handsome, and when young, of good quality; beans long, kidney-shaped, yellowish-drab, with darker marks about the eye.



Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine Bean.

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine

— For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green-podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in tenderness and high quality of pod. It is as early as the earliest.

Extra Early Refugee — This is a great improvement on the old and well known

Truck-Farmers write to us for special prices on large quantities.



Stringless Green Pod Beans.

Refugee, as it's a long way earlier, being fit to pick nearly as early as six weeks. It is more



Extra Early Refugee Beans

dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender, and of the most excellent quality. Very good shipper and splendid for our market.

BUSH BEANS.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax Bean

—One of the leading varieties for the market. Hardy and productive, pods long, broad, flat, and of a delicate waxy yellow, brittle and entirely stringless. The yield considerably exceeds that of the common

Golden Wax, and is equally as early. Very fine for shipping.



Imp. German Prolific Black Wax Beans.

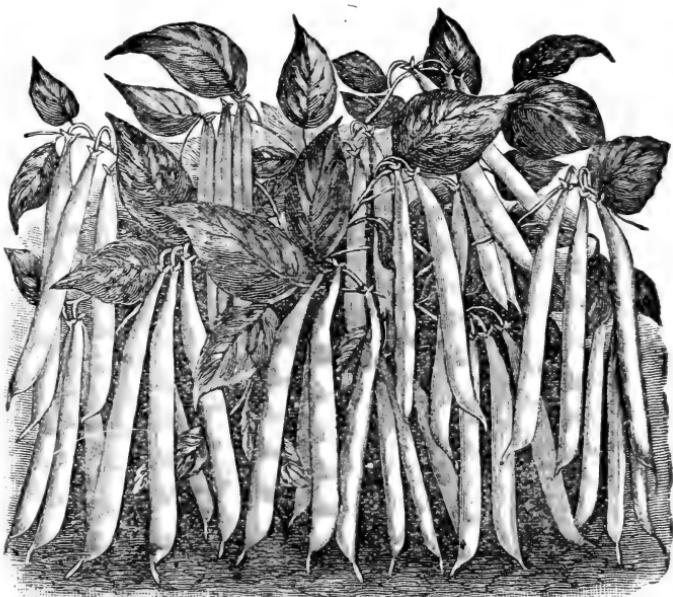
German or Prolific Black Wax—The old standard Black Wax bush bean. It is so good that it is worthy of special notice. The pods are round, brittle, of handsome golden yellow color, and of buttery flavor when cooked. Do not forget the old meritorious kind when looking over the list, and include this in your orders.

A NEW BEAN.

Schindler's Round Podded Kidney Wax Beans.

Schindler's Round Podded Kidney Wax Beans—This is one of the Best Wax Beans yet introduced for either the home or market garden. Market gardeners will appreciate the importance to them of this new bean because of its **round pod**. It is equal to Wardwell's Kidney Wax in size of pod and productiveness, has a beautiful waxy golden colored round meaty pod; is early and the pod is straight, **not curved** like so many of the other round podded wax beans. Round podded beans have superior quality and retain their freshness longer than the flat podded kinds.

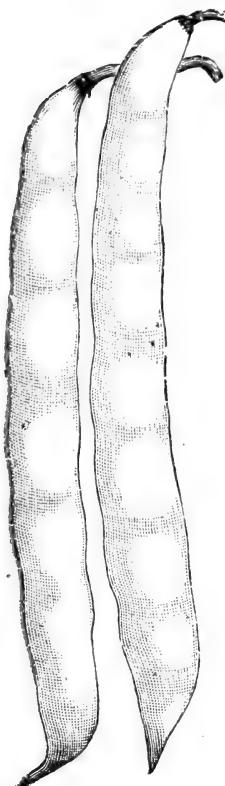
Davis' Kidney Wax—This is the most hardy and productive bush wax-podded bean in cultivation. All of the pods are very long white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young, the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. One of the best for shipping and of the greatest value for either the market or home garden.



Grossep West Eng Co.

Davis' White Kidney Wax Bean.

Convince yourself by trying Schindler's Seeds.



Grenell's Rust-Proof
Golden Wax Beans.

well adapted to the south.

**Grenell's
Rust - proof
Golden Wax.**—Vine is a little more upright than the Golden Wax, and the waxy-white pods are more nearly straight and proportionately broader than those of that fine variety. A very popular sort with gardeners.

Violet Flageolet Wax.—Known also as "Perfection Wax." Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax. When well grown it is one of the most showy of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming into use than the Scarlet Flageolet. It is

Detroit Wax.—The very hardy, productive, erect growing plants bear their pods near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; proportionately broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently greenish-yellow when young, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color, and of good quality. We think this variety the least likely to rust of any, and the fact that seedsmen sometimes offer it under other names as absolutely rust-proof is evidence that they have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. When picked at the same time as Golden Wax and other varieties, it keeps bright and crisp long after the others are wilted and unsalable, making it one of the best for shipping long distances.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

Burpee's.—The only bush form of the true, luscious, large Lima. It is pronounced by all good judges as unquestionably the real Bush Lima. The bush grows eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect. It is an immense yielder, the pods being filled with very large beans. Does not do as well here as the Henderson's Bush Lima.

Henderson's.—This bush Butter Bean is similar to the small Sieva pole bean. It is the original bush form of the pole beans.—It is the most productive of any, and on the whole is a vegetable of great merit. Is extensively grown here for our home market and is quite an acquisition where poles are scarce.

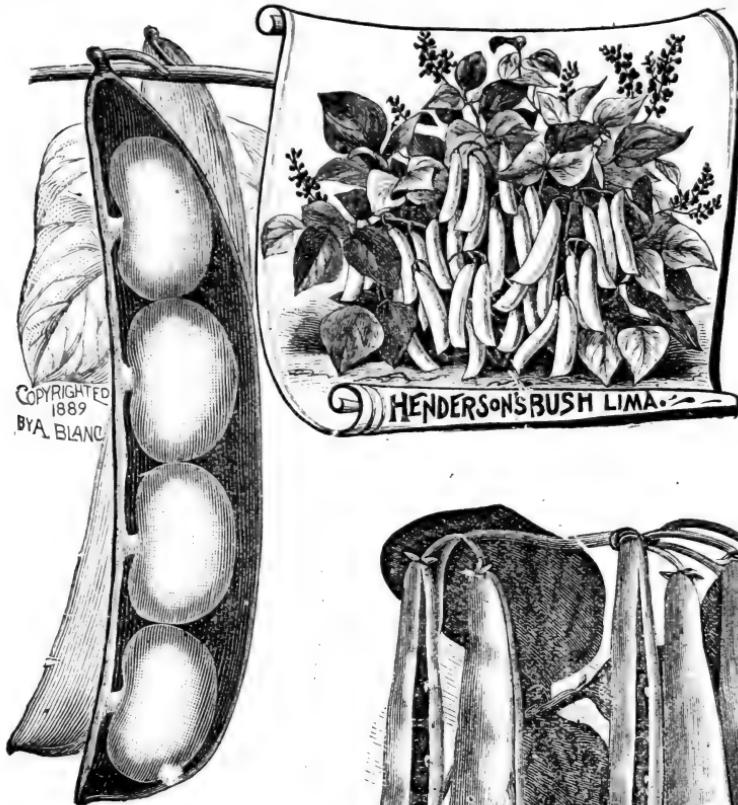
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Culture.

Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart, and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other Pole or Snap Beans can be planted flat, and not more than three to four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not



Purity, Quality and Reliability, "our motto."



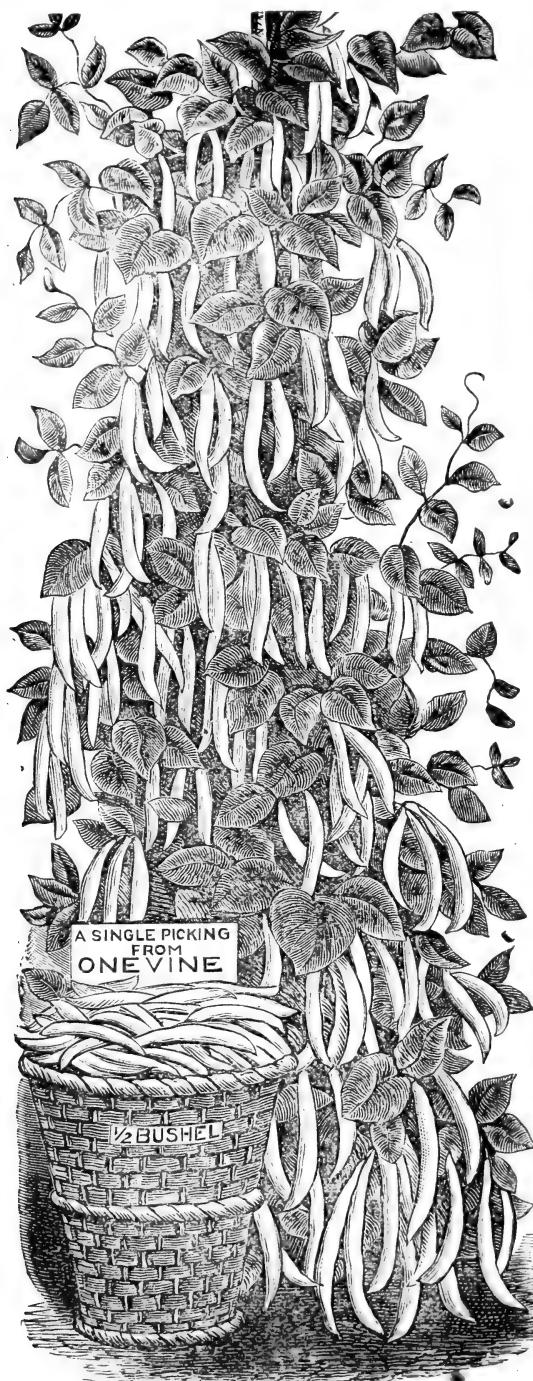
cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.

Southern Prolific — A very prolific sort and popular in the South for snaps. Vines vigorous, with large, thin, smooth leaves; blossoms white; pods produced in clusters, green, cylindrical; or thicker than broad, long, fleshy, crisp; beans small, oval, flax-colored, and somewhat variable in shade.

Lazy Wife — The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length; they are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round, white Beans, and make excellent Winter shell beans. They are late to mature, but are val-



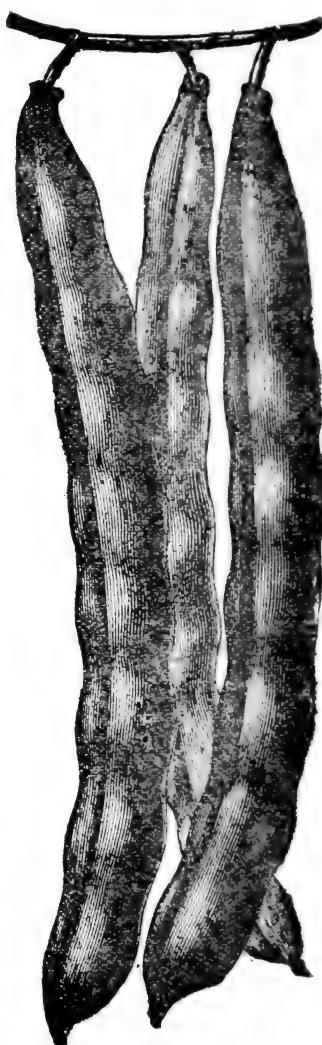
Violet Flageolet Wax Bush Beans.



Southern Prolific Pole Bean.

Do not buy cheap and spurious seeds as it is only a loss of time and money.

able to extend the season. This is an excellent Bean and is sure to give satisfaction.



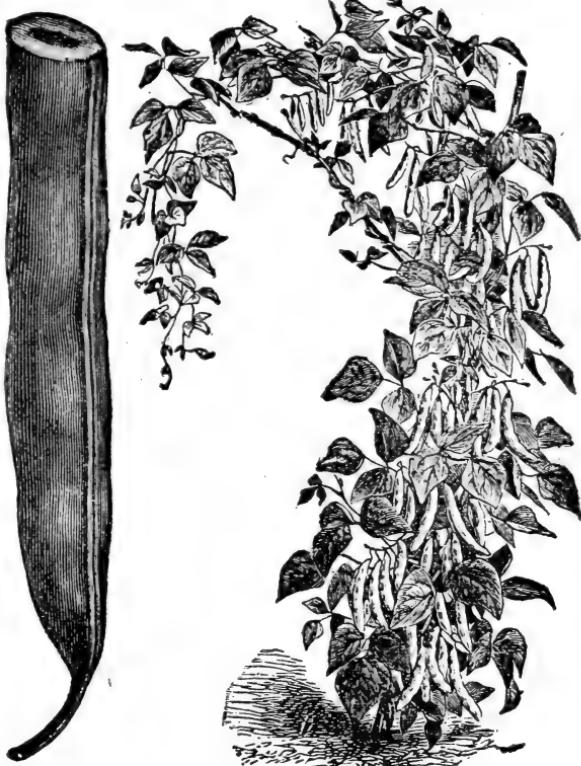
White Creaseback Pole Bean.

White Creaseback—This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time. Vines small to medium, but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length,

round, with crease in back, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps, and stand shipping better than most sorts.

Dutch Case Knife—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but wining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill Bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming very creamy-white; beans broad, kidney-shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—Vine vigorous, climbing well and very Prolific, bearing its



Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder Beans.
pods in large clusters, blossoms white, pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp. Dry beans long oval and dun-colored. Spendid for family use.

POLE WAX BEANS.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—A well known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods; these are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached and much curved; color bright golden yellow. Of the very best quality, and staying in condition for use a long time. The beans are also excellent shelled green. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any other sort.

Golden Wax Flageolet—It is the best Wax Pole Bean in cultivation, surpassing

in length and delicacy of flavor all other Wax varieties. It is a very strong grower, which is wanting by most of the Wax Pole kinds. It bears abundantly, is entirely stringless, and does not spot, even by too much rain or other untoward weather. Cannot be too highly recommended.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva—Vines vigorous, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves and small, yellowish-white blossoms; pods short, curved, thin, flat; beans white, small, kidney-shaped.

Large White Lima—Too late for the extreme north, and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima Bean, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; blossoms small, white; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; beans large, ovoid, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat.

Seibert's Early Lima Bean—One of the finest large Limas ever introduced. The vine is so productive that, although the pods rarely contain more than four beans, the yield is enormous, and is produced from the very first to the last of the season. The green-shelled beans are of immense size, and are tender and succulent.

In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other sorts.

It is recognized as the best of all the Limas for either the garden or market. Give it a trial.

BEET.

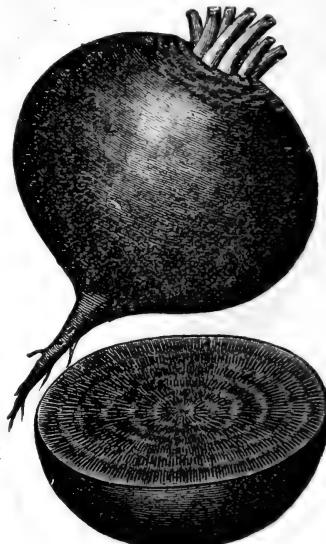
Culture.

The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seeds over night and roll in plaster before

sowing. They can also be sown broad-cast and thinned out when about 4 to 5 inches high.

Crosby's Egyptian—SELECTED STOCK.

The earliest Beet in the market. A selection from that standard market Beet, Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small beets for early market, as it is in presentable shape quicker than any of the others. It is a very rapid grower.



Eclipse Beet.

Early Eclipse—Tops small, dark purplish-green shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet crisp and tender, especially when young.

Improved Early Egyptian—The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stems and veins dark red; leaf dark green, dotted with red; roots very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath with very small tap roots; flesh dark red zone with lighter shade, hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age. Our seed is a special selection of the darkest, earliest and most perfect roots with small tops.

Schindler's Crescent-City—This one of the finest strains of Extra Early beets ever introduced and has become the market gardeners favorite for the home market, as well as for shipping. The color is dark red and it is of fine quality, not stringy and much sweeter than most other kinds. Leaf dark green, mottled with red and deep red ribs; has only one small tap root and no side shoots. Recommend them highly and are worthy of a trial.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops exceptionally small and upright; roots are perfect turnip shape with small tap roots. Color of skin dark blood red. Quality is of the very best, sweet, tender and lasting. One of the best for the market gardener and the home garden.



Schindler's Crescent City Beet.



Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Beets.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip

The roots are of good form, round, with only single small tap root; the flesh is of a deep red color; and very sweet and tender. They can be planted very closely, as they do not grow large and coarse, and have a very tall top. It is one of the best for the market garden and for table use.

Improved Early Blood Turnip—An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard—This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangold—This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one half to two thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose pink.

Golden Tankard Mangel—A smooth and uniform variety, the roots being of large diameter tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap root. It grows largely above the soil and is easily harvested. The roots are very solid and the flesh a rich deep yellow; it yields an enormous bulk on good lands.

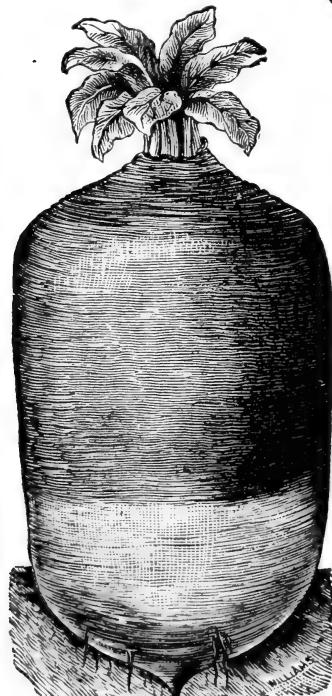
Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts.

Golden Globe

Mangel—This variety has exceedingly small tops and few leaves; uniformly globe shaped, having a very small tap and few side roots. Color of skin deep orange yellow; flesh white and of excellent quality. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, making them admirably adapted to shallow ground and easy to harvest.

French White Sugar, Red Top

—This is the sort most largely grown for stock feeding in Europe, where the superior feeding value of the sugar beets over the



Golden Tankard Mangel.

coarse Mangel Wurzel is generally recognized. This sort is so rich in sugar that it is sometimes grown for sugar factories. We do not recommend it for this purpose, but do as a most profitable crop for feeding stock. The numerous green leaves are quite erect and the elongated, egg-shaped root is tinged with red at the top. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre.

BROCCOLI.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower. (See page 22.)

Early Large White French—The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort.

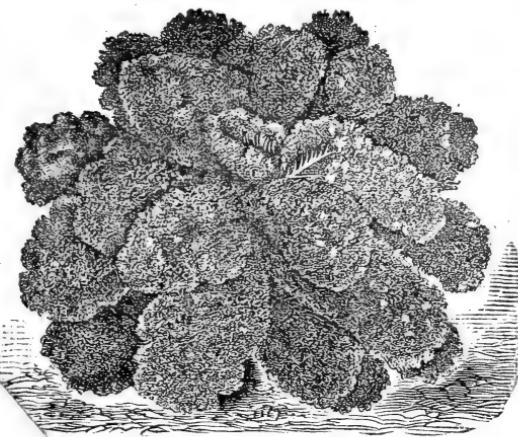
Schindler's Seeds are the best.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.****Improved****Half Dwarf**

Brussels Sprouts.

The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow.

They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy, and giving compact round sprouts of large size and good quality.

BORECOLE OR CURLED KALE.**Dw.**

Curled Kale — A vegetable highly esteemed in this northern part of Europe, but very little cultivated for the table. It requires frost to make it good, and the same as cabbage.

ABBACE.

For several years our stock seeds have been a leading specialty with us. Our Cabbage Seed has been a leading species of stock seeds. Their Seeds are all grown from approved stock seeds. They can be more and more reliable, none that planters uniformly depended upon to give satisfactory results.

Cu.

The requisites for success are: First, good seed; this plant, like all others, depends upon the best seeds for highly satisfactory results; no sowing on poor stock. Second, rich, well prepared ground. Third, frequent and a thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich soil is most suitable. It should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is sown here most every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. The main crop for Spring should be sown beginning of October to end of November. The raising of Cabbage for Spring has become quite an item of late years. Stein's Early Flat Dutch, Superior Flat Dutch, Bruns-

Buy our Seeds once and you will buy them all the time.

wick, Crescent City and Succession should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer—the latter kind not till November, but in frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give, to raise Cabbage plants during the months of July and August. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this, of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary, the plants thrive well, and so treated, will be less liable to be attacked by cabbage flies as they are too often disturbed during the day. Hammond's Sing Shot and Tobacco dust scattered between the plants and in the walks between the beds is a preventative against the fly and worms.

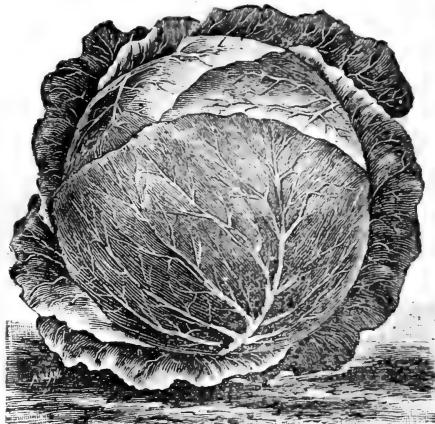
FIRST EARLY CABBAGES.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest heading of extra early cabbages. Best for home garden for extra early crop. Our Stock is grown and selected with

the greatest care, and there is none better, and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for Early Spring planting.

Charleston, or Large Wake ^{old}

—A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger, and a little later, the head larger and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market gardeners, and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield, which is only a few days earlier than the splendid variety.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Schindler's Extra Early Flat

Dutch—The earliest flat headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant, with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine, solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is by far the best early sort for those markets that demand a large, round or flat cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, and of peculiar light green color. The heads are oval, and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds. Splendid for Spring crop.

Early York—Heads small, heart-shaped firm and tender; of very sweet and dwarf habit, so that they may be grown fifteen or eighteen inches apart.



Charleston or Large Wakefield Cabbage.

Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities.

Early Large York—Succeeds the Early York. It is of larger size, about ten days later, more robust and bears the head better.

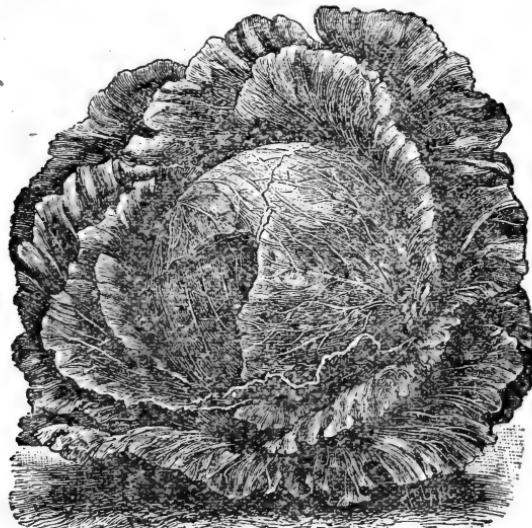
Early Winningstadt—

One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head forming a hard pointed head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this, it seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard and keep well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.

in cultivation, particularly for the home garden. Plants have very short stems and large leaves, which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Head large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer stemmed, coarse plants, often seen in inferior stocks of this variety.



All Seasons Cabbage.

All Seasons—This is the sort generally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather.

Fotler's Early Brunswick—This certainly is one of the very best second early sorts

Improved Early Summer—

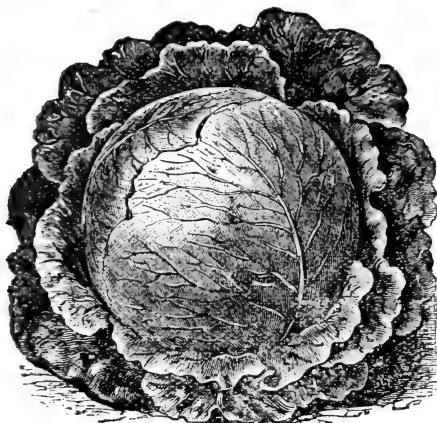
This cabbage is not quite so large as the Brunswick; for fall it can be sown in August; for Spring, in November and as late as January. It heads up very uniform and does not produce many outside leaves. It is hardier than the Brunswick and stands the cold and heat better.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch Cabbage—

This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. It is planted, exclusive of all other kinds, by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity. One of the best varieties if sown in September and October for an early Spring crop.

Crescent City Flat Dutch—One of the largest and best of the late market sorts. A strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage in which the plants are very vigorous and hardy. The leaves are very large and broad; and stem of moderate height; the head large and very solid. A hardy and very sure heading sort. Always forms a large, handsome head, which keeps better than

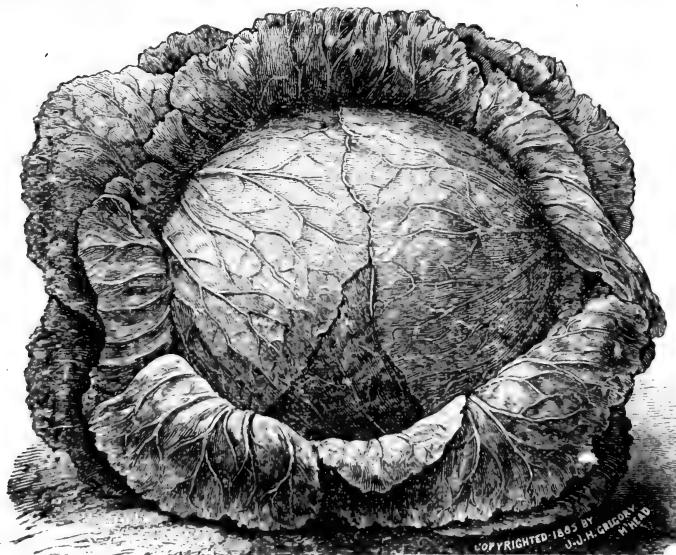
most sorts. Particularly desirable for those who wish to raise large quantities of cabbage for winter crop. Two weeks earlier than Superior Flat Dutch.



All Head Early Cabbage.

All Head Early Cabbage — Is the earliest of all large cabbage; it produces deep flat heads, which are remarkably solid, uniform in color, form and size. It grows so free from spreading leaves, that 500 to a 1000 more heads can be grown to the acre; than any other large sized cabbage.

Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage — This variety is



Succession Cabbage.

sown by almost all the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity for a winter and late spring crop. It makes a large, solid head and keeps longer in the field without bursting than any other kind. The strain of seed we offer is grown from the old original stock, by one of the most responsible growers in Long Island, and we guarantee none better can be had. This is almost the only variety used by the large truckers in this vicinity for their first sowing in July and August.

Autumn Giant or World-Beater

—An extremely large and solid heading cabbage for winter and late spring crop. It is of strong growth, with an abundance of dark bluish green leaves, growing closely around the large flat heads. In good soil it will produce enormous heads. It is far superior to Marble-head Mammoth, as it is more uniform in growth and better than that variety.

Improved American Savoy — The best of all the Savoys, either for home use or the market, and surest to head. The heads are larger, more solid and in every way better than sorts called Perfection, Green Globe or Drumhead Savoy. The plants are vigorous, very sure heading and even more densely and uniformly curled than the Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy; the heads are globular and of the very best quality.

Large Late American Drum-head

—A specially selected strain of this standard variety for the main crop. It is productive and of best quality, and finds a ready sale. Almost similar to Superior Flat Dutch.

Henderson's Succession

— This sort produces large, round, flattened heads which are of uniform size, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds. It is a good keeper and shipper, of fine quality and certain to head, even in the most unfavorable seasons. A general favorite with gardeners

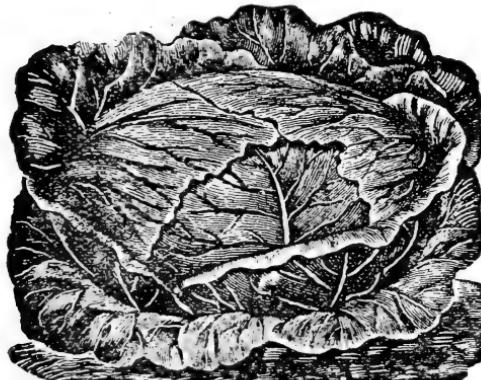
and large growers. It is a splendid cabbage for sowing in October, for a Spring crop. Our strain of seed cannot be excelled.

Mammoth Rock

Red — This is the best largest heading red cabbage ever introduced, and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous

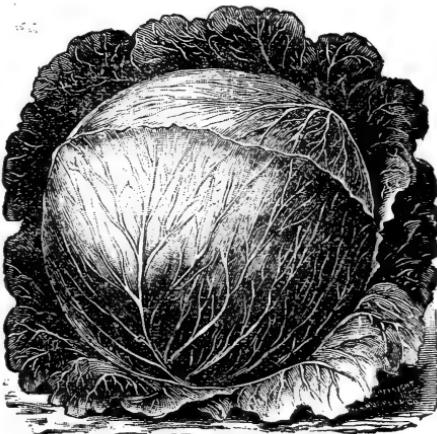


Frottscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Crescent City Flat Dutch Cabbage.

spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-

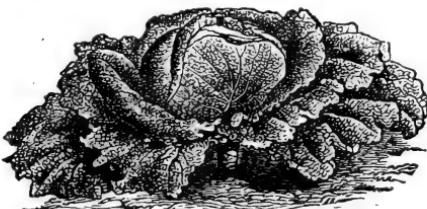


Hollander, or Danish Ball Head Cabbage.

eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head

— This is one of the best for growing for distant markets or for late spring use. The plant is vigorous, rather compact-growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only resisting in cold,



Improved American Savoy Cabbage.

"Purity, Quality and Reliability," Our Motto.

but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish-green covered with whitish-bloom. The head is round, of less diameter than that of the Flat Dutch, but very solid. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head, which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

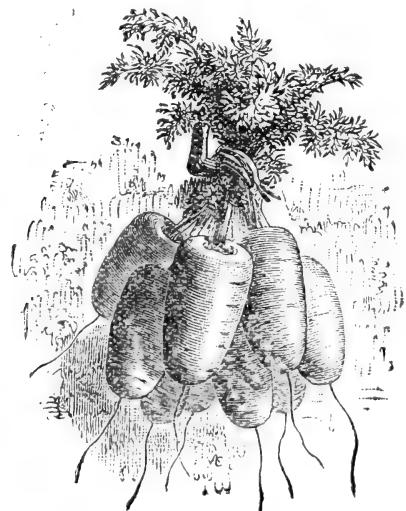


Autumn King, or World Beater.

CARROTS.

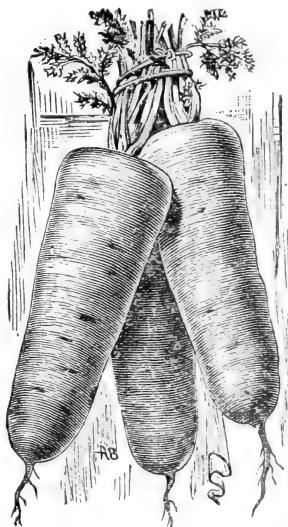
Culture.

Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broad-cast and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrots.

Early Scarlet Horn—A short, stumpy variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor. Good for family garden.



Early Half Long Scarlet Chantenay Carrots.

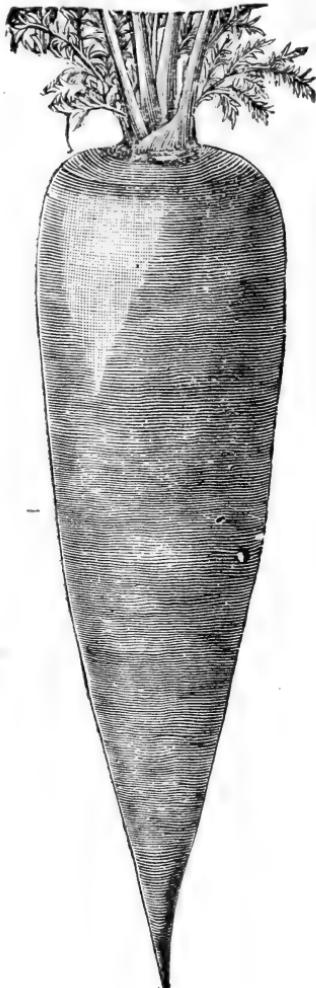
Improved Early Half-Long Scarlet

This is also known as the French Intermediate. It is a very popular variety, not only in France but with all market gardeners of this country. It is two weeks later than the Early Horn, but of twice its size; of scarlet color, beautiful tapering form, and exceedingly delicate in flavor. Knowing its great superiority as a market variety, we have made continued selections of both form and color, and have a stock that cannot be surpassed. We regard it as the most profitable market variety.

Early Half-Long Scarlet Chantenay—Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stumpy.

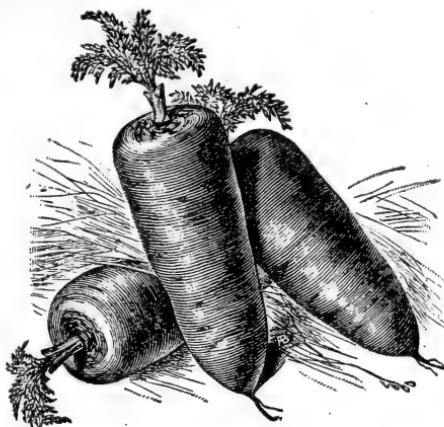
If you want to make a success in gardening, buy Schindler's Seeds.

rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of useable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.



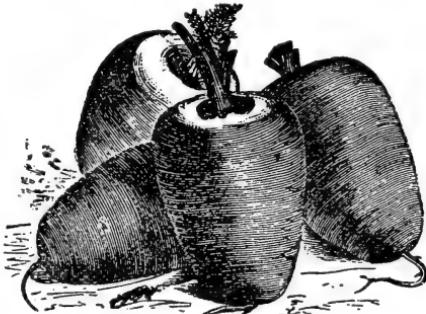
St. Valery Carrot.

St. Valery—This is the most popular variety with the market gardeners and shippers in this vicinity. The roots grow very regular and smooth; they are of good size, being from ten to twelve inches in length and two to three inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually from the shoulder to the tip of the root. It is valuable for its great productiveness and its rich red color and sweet flavor. It is one of the finest carrots for the market, as well as the family garden.



Danvers Carrots.

Danvers—Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. This is a popular field variety, and although the roots are shorter, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts, and are more easily harvested.

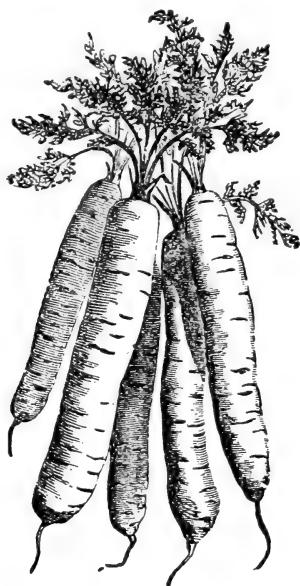


Geraude or Oxheart Carrots.

Improved Long Orange—The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange.

Our Seeds are Fresh, Reliable and True to Name.

Roots comparatively shorter than the Long Orange, and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater.



Improved Long Orange Carrots.

Guerande, or Ox Heart—Top small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of 7 inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh, bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive in it. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature, equally good for stock.

CAULIFLOWER.

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow, that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Anyone will be reasonable certain of success with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below:

Culture.

The soil for Cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop, giving a rich pasture or clover field the preference. A

strong loam, neither too clayey nor too sandy, is best. Plenty of good manure, horse manure being considered best, must be well incorporated with the soil, and the latter be brought into the highest state of tilth. No application, however, can be more necessary or more useful than that of cultivator and hoe. For late crop sow at same time as for late cabbage, and treat in the same manner.

The Italian and Large Algiers varieties should be sown from April till July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During July, August, September and October, and the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference and is considered the best of All.

For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the Algiers and Half Early Paris can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine; but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.

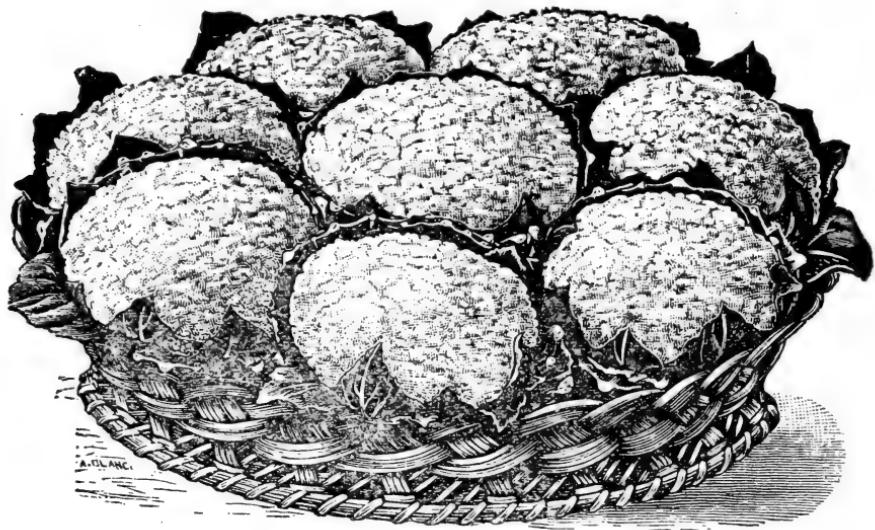
Half Early Paris—A most excellent French variety, with good sized, uniform, close heads, which are tender and delicious. Splendid for market gardeners.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—Similar in all respects to "Early Snowball," and nearly as early. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use.



Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

Early Italian Giant—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, extremely white, firm and compact, and

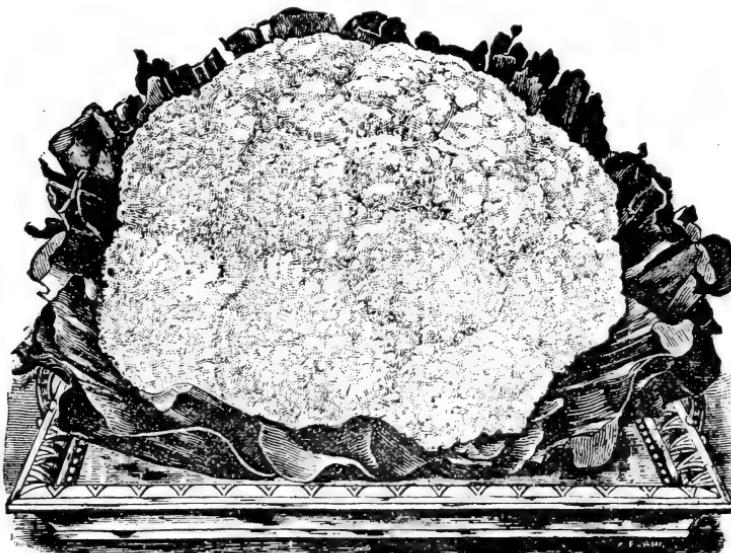


Schindler's Early Snowball Cauliflower.

being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their full development.

Schindler's Early Snowball—An extra Early variety, that forms exceedingly large, compact, round, very white and curd-

like heads which are developed earlier than any other variety. Very good sort for planting for late Spring crop, if sown in December and January in cold frames. The seed we offer of this variety cannot be excelled for purity and quality.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

Large Algiers—A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. Plant is large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late kinds.

Buy our Seeds once and you will buy them all the time.

Le Normand's Short Stem—Plant hardy, compact growing, sure heading, and producing many leaves, which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched. Stands more heat than most other kinds.

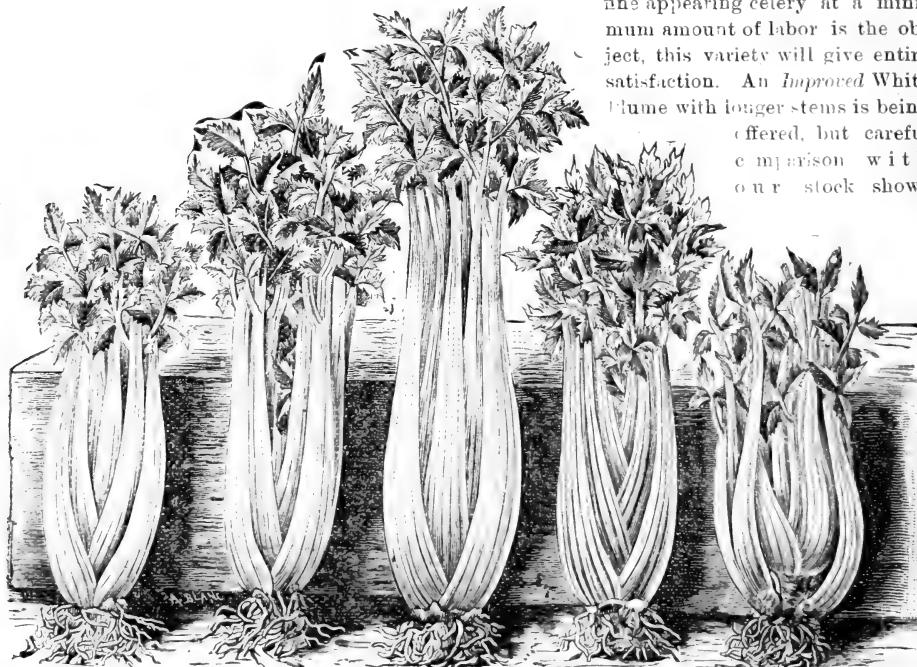
CELERY.

Culture.

Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and half feet apart made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; latauniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough it should be banked up with earth from both sides in order to bleach it for the market.

Golden Yellow Large Solid, or Golden Self-Blanching—This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish-green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.

White Plume—While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any, and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorable with the Golden Yellow Solid, either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green, with tips of leaves almost white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An Improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows



CELERY.

Dwarf
Large Ribbed.

White
Plume

Perfection
Heartwell.

White
Solid.

Dwarf
Golden Heart.

that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer.

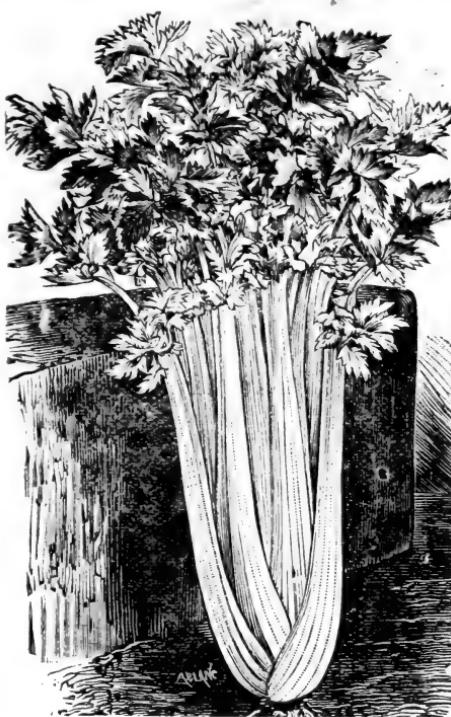
Dwarf Golden Heart—One of the most desirable of the golden varieties; stalks large, with a beautiful Golden Yellow Heart; is solid, crisp and of rich flavor; is one of the most desirable market varieties.

Perfection Heartwell—A fine flavored, crisp and tender variety. The stalks are medium sized, round, very solid, crisp, tender, white and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor. Excellent for market as well as family garden.

Dwarf Large-Ribbed or Kalamazoo—Dwarf, white, stiff variety, close habit, solid and crisp; of fine quality; ribs unusually large and broad.

Giant Pascal—This is a green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow, Large Solid, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches very quickly to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will be wholly satisfactory.

Large White Solid—A large sized, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid and of superior flavor.



New Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Soup, or Cutting Celery—This variety is adapted to sowing thick in rows and cutting when three or four inches high, to use for soup flavoring. It can be cut repeatedly and will furnish a succession throughout the season.

Celery Seed for Flavoring—Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

CELERIAC.

OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

Culture.

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use.

The root of this celery is turnip-shaped and tender, having a sweeter taste and stronger flavor than other varieties. It is used prin-



Giant Pascal Celery.



Turnip Rooted Celery.

cipally for seasoning meats and soups. If boiled like potatoes, peeled, sliced and seasoned like potato salad, makes a delicious dish when cold.

CHERVIL.

An annual for flavoring; resembles parsley, but the foliage is much smaller and finer; has a strong aromatic taste and is used extensively here for flavoring and seasoning soups, especially oyster soup; also gives a pleasant taste when used in lettuce salad. Should be sown broadcast in fall for winter and spring cutting, and in January and February for summer use.

COLLARDS.

Georgia, Southern or Creole—A cabbage-like plant which forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall-stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves its quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row, when of proper size. In the south sow from January to May and August to October.

CORN-SALAD.

This small salad is used during the winter and early spring months as a substitute for lettuce. It should be sown broadcast in drills nine inches apart during fall and winter.

CHIVES.

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops. Planted in clumps in any garden soil, they grow rapidly, and increases so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season. They are fine for flavoring steaks and salads of all kinds.

CRESS.

Is used as a salad in winter and spring; it is generally sown in the fall and early spring, broadcast or in drills six inches apart.

Gray Seeded Early Winter—A variety that does well on upland and produces a large cluster of leaves similar to those of the Water Cress in appearance and quality. It is quite hardy and thrives best in the cool autumn months.

True Water—This is quite a distinct variety of Cress with small oval leaves, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted whenever a suitable place can be found.

A Suggestion to the Gardener.

The following are the most *Improved* varieties of seeds which we have found proven by experienced market gardeners to be the best adapted for our section, and strongly recommend them to those who desire to grow the **BEST** and in which there is always the greatest profit for the Trucker.

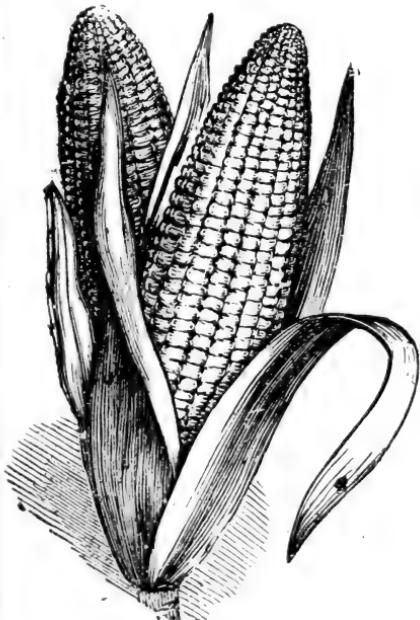
French Market GreenPod Bush Beans, Extra Early Refugee Bush Beans, Frotcher's Superior Flat Dutch Cabbage, Schindler's Succession Cabbage, Large Algie's Cauliflower, St. Valery Carrot, Golden Self Blanching Celery, New Orleans Market Cucumber, Schindler's Improved Early White Spine Cucumber, White French Market Corn, Mexican June Corn, Trocadero Lettuce (French Stock), Schindler's Imp. Early Market Lettuce, New Orleans Market Musk Melon, Lone Star Water Melon, French Market Okra, Creole Onion, Red and White Bermuda Onion (Teneriffe Grown), Long Brightest Scarlet Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish (White Tipped), Improved Purple Top Globe Turnip, Schindler's Favorite Tomato, Schindler's Beauty Tomato.

SELECTED SEED CORN OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

The Farmer and Planter can never exercise too much care in the selection of seed corn for planting; as over half that sold in the various stores is nothing more than the ordinary quality for feeding purposes, but possibly better screened. We have made Seed Corn one of our specialties and send out samples which are perfect in both their appearance and growth, and will venture to say that there is no brand of seed corn more sought after than ours. In husking we select the finest and purest ears, and when thoroughly dry take of the small points before shelling; our samples are then thoroughly tested to insure growth, this continual selection has increased both the size of the ear and grain of every variety of seed corn we sell.

Culture.

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five grains and thin out to two or three. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until tassels appear; plant for a succession from February to June.



Early French Market Corn



Improved Early Leaming Corn.

Schindler's Seeds are always Pure and Reliable.



Adams Extra Early Corn—This is one of the earliest varieties and is only planted by the market gardener here for the first corn

for market; but it produces very small ears and is unsalable when the second early varieties come in.

Large Early Adams—This is one of the leading varieties planted for our market, as it produces large sized and well filled ears and comes into market about two weeks later than Extra Early Adams.

Early French Market—Of recent introduction: it has become very popular with our market gardeners, as it is very early and productive, maturing about ten days later than Large Adams. It produces large, fine, small-grained, well-filled ears. It is one of the best early corns ever introduced and is worthy of a trial.

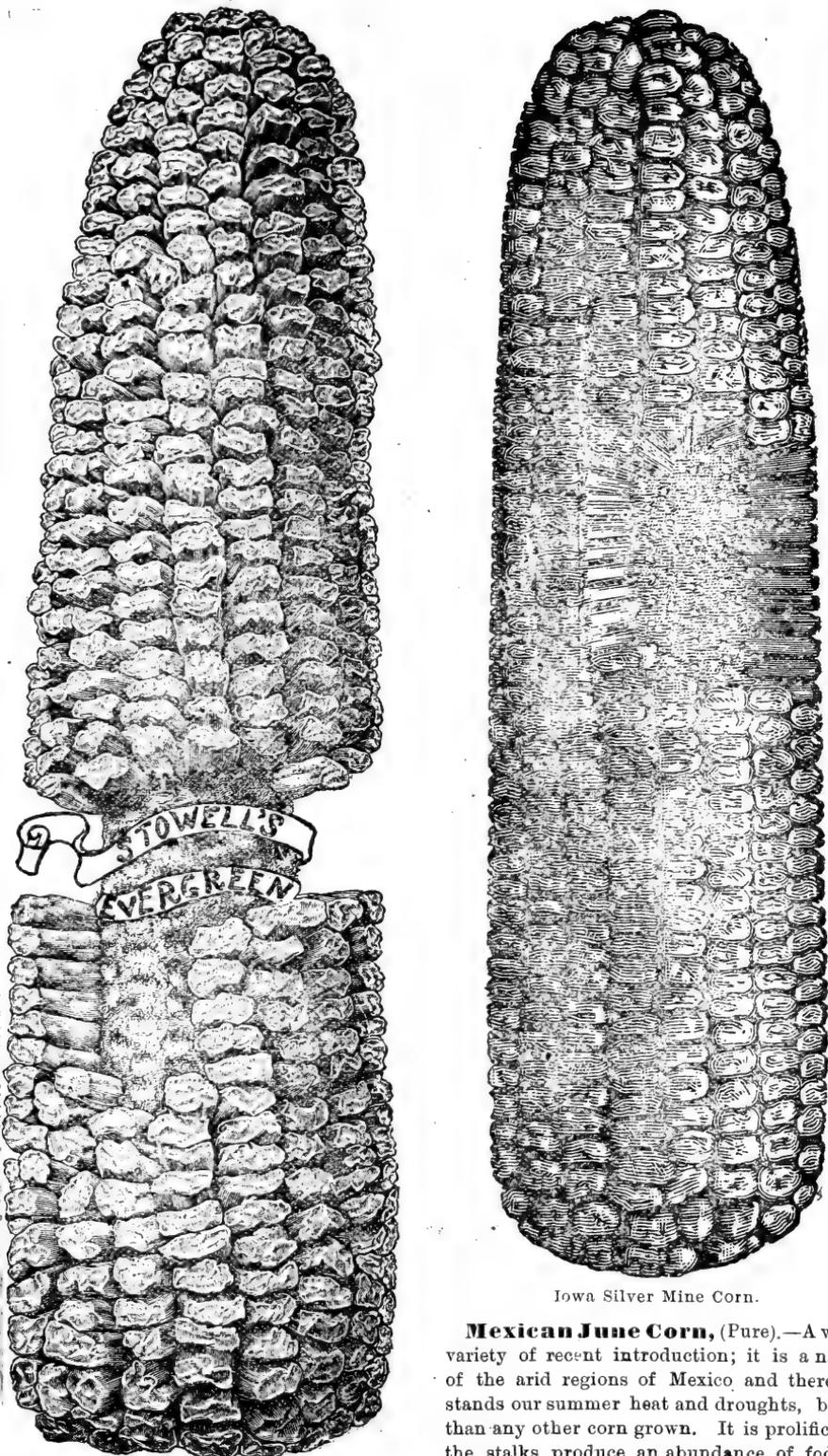
White St. Charles Corn—It is a little later than Champion White Pearl, but makes a fine crop for a late market; it is very productive and produces large, uniform and well filled ears of small grain and pure white. It is planted extensively here for the market.

Champion White Pearl—This is one of the best late varieties for market; it is very productive and produces large, uniform and well filled ears of small grain and pure white. It is planted extensively here for the market.

Schindler's White Snowflake Corn—This is considered one of the best white field varieties ever introduced in the South. It is far superior to any other and is especially adapted for this section. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet and produce two good size ears each, the cob of which is very small and grains deep. It is a splendid corn for shelling and of fine quality for roasting ears. Makes a first class meal.

Iowa Silver Mine—The Iowa Silver Mine is a splendid new white corn. It has no barren stalks; the ears are very even in size, being but little smaller at the tip than at the butt and corn is well filled out over the tip. The grain is rather large, pointed, silvery white in color and flinty. Splendid for making meal and not easily liable to the weevil as other white corn. It is well worthy of a trial.

Hickory King—This is the largest grained and smallest cobbled corn ever introduced. It produces from two to four ears to the stalk and makes splendid corn for roasting ears as well as for stock.



Iowa Silver Mine Corn.

Mexican June Corn, (Pure).—A white variety of recent introduction; it is a native of the arid regions of Mexico and therefore stands our summer heat and droughts, better than any other corn grown. It is prolific and the stalks produce an abundance of fodder.

Has become very popular with the large Planters in Louisiana and Texas for late planting. Makes fine roasting ears for a late market.

Improved Early Leaming—The Leaming is the earliest Yellow Dent Corn in cultivation ripening in from ninety to one hundred days from the time of planting: its extreme eariness, productiveness and fine quality has made it very popular with the farmers, and especially with those in the localities where the seasons are short. It is not hard and flinty like most yellow corn, but sweet and nutritious and makes excellent feed and meal. Ears large, with deep, large grains and well covered by the shuck.

Improved Early Golden Dent—The great advantage of the Improved Golden Dent over all other varieties is for its earliness, productiveness, beautiful ears, deep grain, small cob, and for the superior quality of the meal it makes. It was introduced by us a few years ago. It is not quite as productive a variety as the Chester County Gourd, but we regard it as far superior. It is earlier, requires less strength of ground, and makes a fine quality of golden meal. Those who desire to

plant the best field corn should select it; the grains are very deep, cobs very thin and will shell more to a given weight of corn on the cob than any other variety.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar—This standard main crop variety excels all other sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is a fine corn for family use; in fact the best for table use of the entire lot, although quite late.

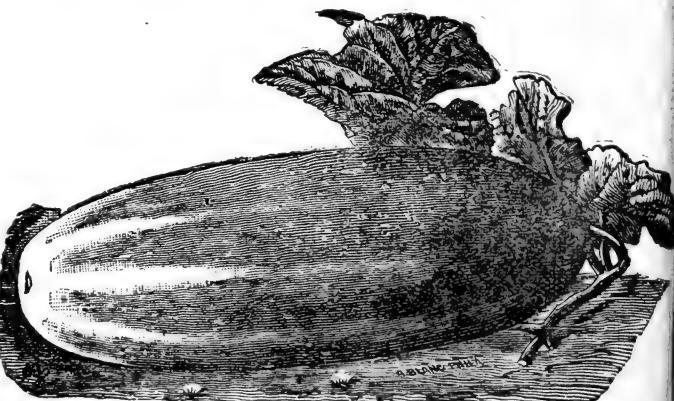
Early Mammoth Sugar—The largest of all sugar varieties producing perfect ears of immense size, having from twelve to sixteen rows, a fine market variety and follows the Early Sugar in ripening. Sweet and delicious. *For sale in ears only:* Price 10c. each; 3 ears for 25c. Give it a trial.

Yellow Creole Corn, (Genuine).—This is one of the best varieties of yellow field corn for growing a general crop in the Southern States. It stands the heat and drought better than any other variety, (excepting the Mexican June) ever introduced; it makes fine large well-filled ear and is weevil-proof. It is splendid for stock, is also fine for roasting ears and makes a fine meal, having a flinty grain. It matures in about 90 days.

CUCUMBER.

Culture.

Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well-decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted in each hill, and covered about one half inch deep; when well up, thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold, the plants are kept covered. In case of lice making



Schindler's Improved White Spine Cucumber.

appearance use Tobacco Dust or Slug Shot.

Schindler's Improved White Spine—This is an improvement over other White Spines. The fruits are almost cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the end and handsome in appearance, being perfectly smooth and not ridged as in other strains. The vines are of vigorous growth and enor-

ously productive. The fruits retain their dark green color longer than any other variety of White Spine.

New Orleans Market—This is one of the leading cucumbers planted by the market gardeners for market as well as for shipping; in fact it is the only kind used by the local shippers, if they can be had. It produces



Prolific Pickling Cucumber.

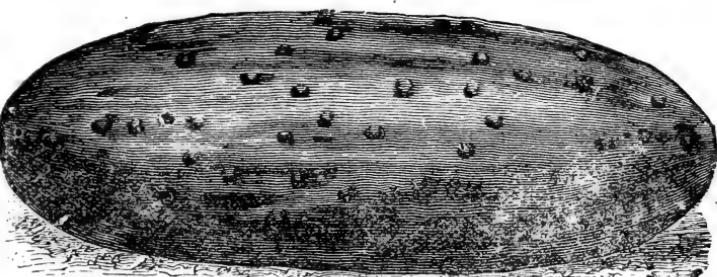
fruit from 6 to 10 inches and sometimes 14 inches long, of a dark green color which it retains longer than any other sort. In shape it is round and tapers at one end. The stock of seed we offer is grown from selected stock; none better to be had.

Early Cluster—Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Medium size and of a pale green color.

Prolific Pickling—A slim and slender pickle, from 3 to 5 inches long, covered with black hairy spines. The fruits are of the deepest green, which combined with its brittle crispness renders it an ideal pickle. When in the pickling stage the cucumbers show no sign of seed.

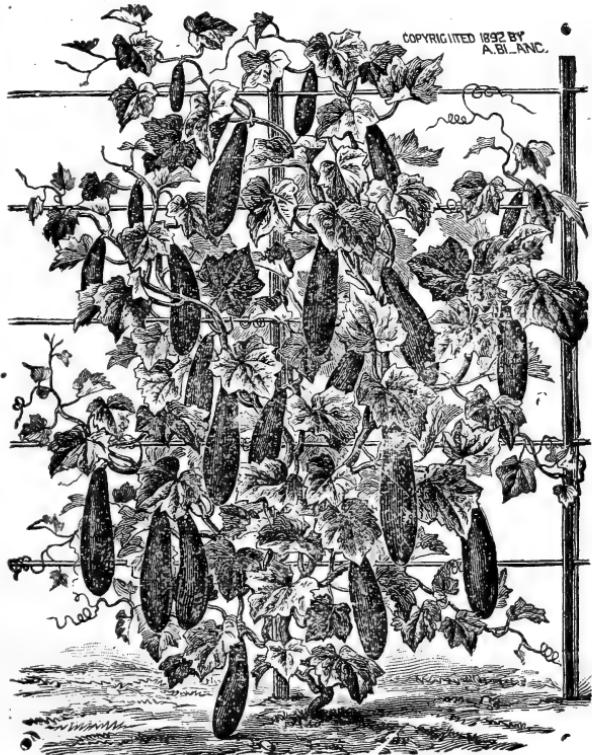
Long Green Turkey—A long variety attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

Japanese Climbing—While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much



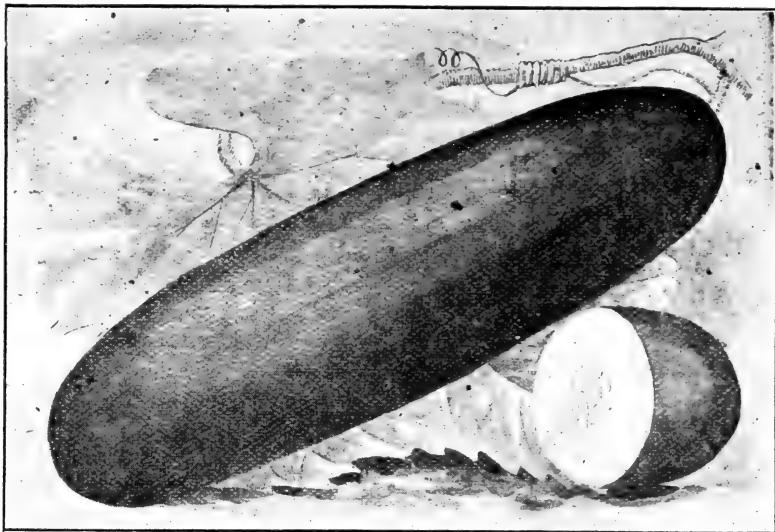
New Orleans Market Cucumber.

more creeping, or climbing in its habit, so much so that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises in the same manner as the Pole Lima bean. It is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid. It is well adapted for pickling, as well as for slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber which can be trained on a pole or a fence will be apparent to all. Fine for family garden. Where space is an object; it is quite an acquisition.

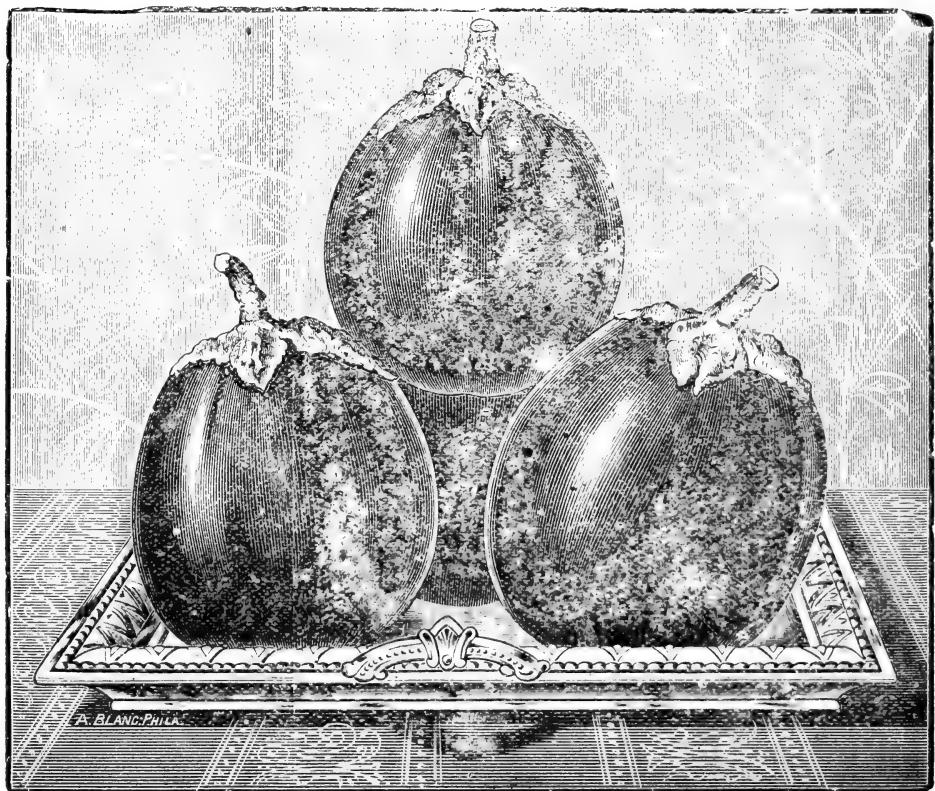


Japanese Climbing Cucumber.

Our New Orleans Market Cucumber is the Market Gardeners and Shippers choice



Long Green Turkey.



New York Market Egg Plant.

Schindler's Seeds are the best. Give them a trial.

Early Frame—This is an early variety and cultivated to a limited extent; is of a deep green color, but turns yellow quickly. Therefore it is only good for family use and pickling.

West India Gherkin—This is an oval variety, small in size. When grown to its full size it can be stewed with meat. In fact, this is the only use made of it about New Orleans.

EGG PLANT.

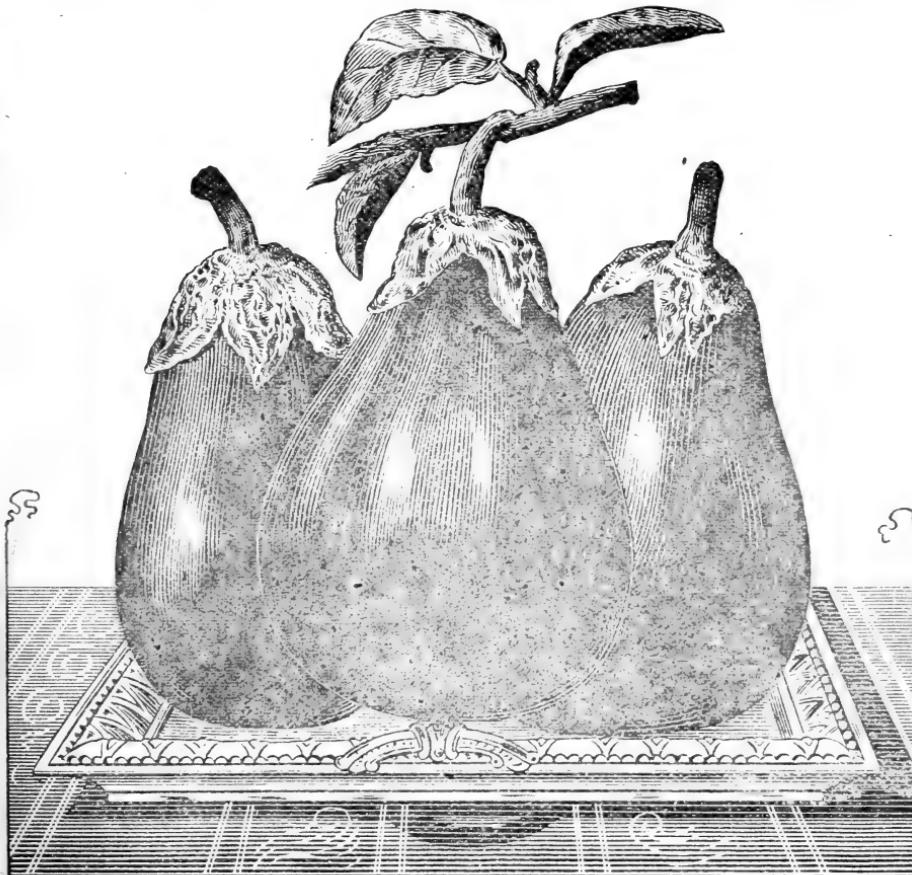
Culture.

The seed should be sown in hot-beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the south, and extensively cultivated.

New Orleans Market—This is the market-gardener's favorite and is almost ex-

clusively grown here for the local market and for shipping purposes. It produces fruit of a large size, oval in shape and dark purple in color, also very productive. It is preferable to any other variety, as it stands our summer heat better and is always a sure cropper and a good shipper, as it seldom rots.

New York Market—A fine sort for shipping. Plants of strong growth with large foliage and in rich soil, productive; the fruit is of large size with smooth and glossy deep purple skin. It is splendid for a general crop.

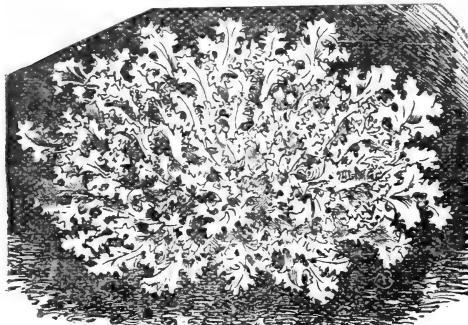


New Orleans Market Egg Plant.

Truck-Farmers write to us for special prices on large quantities.

ENDIVE.**Culture.**

A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for the table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.



Green Curled Endive.

Green Curled—Is the most desirable kind, as it stands more heat than the other sorts, and is the favorite market variety.

Broad-leaved Batavian or Escarole—Used as a salad. This is grown quite extensively here of late for shipping, as it carries better than any other variety.

CARLIC.

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in Louisiana. It is used mostly by the foreign population, to flavor stews, roasts and various other dishes; also eaten by the Italians with bread and salt. In the past few years it has come into demand more than any other culinary ingredient. It grows splendidly here in our State and produces fine heads, and is largely cultivated, in spite of the fact that large quantities are imported here from Spain and Italy. It is cultivated like onions; should be planted in October



GARLIC.

and November in drills two or three feet and about six inches in the drill and about an inch deep. In the Spring they are taken up and plaited together in a string by the tops. These strings are made to contain 50 heads and are then hung up in a dry airy place to cure, after which they are shipped to market.

KOHL-RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.**Culture.**

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of this city, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from



Veinna Kohl-Rabi.

the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broad-cast and thinned out.

Early White Vienna—This is the finest variety grown for market and shipping purposes; it makes a large sized bulb or tuber and medium sized leaves and does not get stringy as quickly as other kinds; therefore it is preferable. Can also be used to grow under glass or in hot-beds. If troubled with flies or lice use tobacco dust or Slug Shot. Our strain is the finest that can be grown.

LEEK.

Culture.

Belongs to the onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop fully. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep, and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.



Monstrous Carentan Leek.

London Flag—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality.

Monstrous Carentan—The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A hardy and desirable sort.

Large American Flag—A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag.

Large Rouen—Stem very large but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad, covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use.

LETTUCE.

Culture.

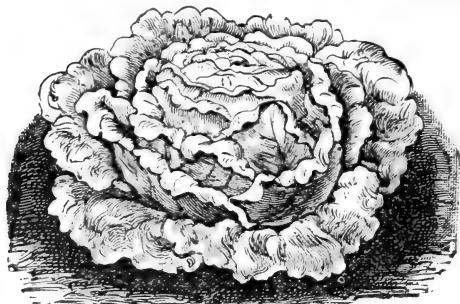
There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet, comparatively few people ever eat really *good lettuce*, as that obtainable in the market is generally of the poorer but more show varieties, and so wilted as to be inferior to well grown heads of the better sorts, fresh and crisp from the garden. We earnestly urge all of our readers who can do so, to grow their own lettuce and use of the following varieties.

Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardener. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot summer months, and the following instructions should be followed:

Before sowing, soak the seeds for half an hour in water, take them out and put in a piece of cloth and place in cool spot—under the cistern, or if convenient in an ice box. Keep the cloth moist, and in two or three days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

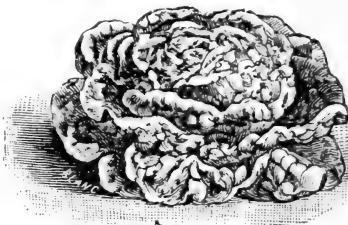
The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during fall and spring. The seed should be sown broadcast, when large enough, planted out in rows a foot apart and from eight to ten inches apart in rows.

Early White Butterhead—Plants medium sized, with numerous round, smooth leaves which are of a beautiful yellow color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium sized, fairly solid heads which, when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance.



Trocadero Lettuce.

by the market gardeners and truckers here for shipping in the winter and spring; it is also very hardy. Our stock of seed cannot be surpassed for its fine heading quality.



New Orleans Improved Passion Lettuce.

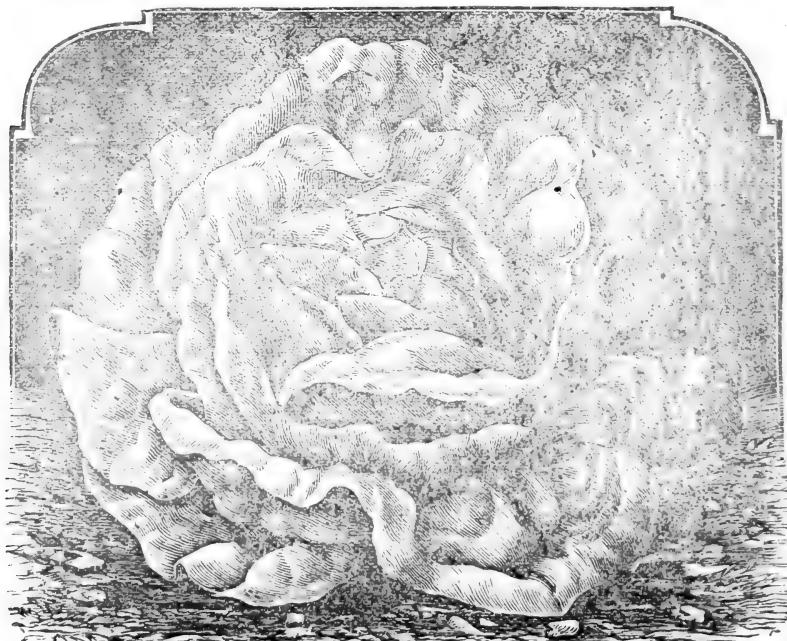
Improved Royal Cabbage—This is a popular variety. Heads light green, of large size, and about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is very tender and crisp; can be sown later in the spring than the foregoing kind and does not run into seed so quickly.

Schindler's Early Market—This is one of the best varieties for an all season Lettuce; as it grows very quickly and produces large fine heads with a golden yellow heart and seldom goes to seed as other kinds do.

Trocadero—This is a beautiful light green Lettuce and forms large, solid, tender heads, with few outside leaves which are inclined to curl. It is the leading variety planted

New Orleans Improved Passion—A strong growing sort with large green leaves, marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich, creamy yellow leaves, which are very thick, tender and of splendid quality. This sort is very hardy and is extensively grown in winter for shipping and early market use.

Big Boston. (Seed White).—A very popular variety with those gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort, and also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, com-



Schindler's Early Market Lettuce.

If you want to make a success in gardening, use Schindler's Seeds.

paratively smooth, thin and very hard leaves which are bright, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading Trianon, or Self-Folding Cos. sort. This is Lettuce, grown in the south as a winter lettuce.



Brown Dutch—An old sort noted for its hardiness. Leaves large, thick, green, tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardiness and fine quality.

Paris White Cos or Roman—The Cos lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of conical form, eight or nine inches in height, and five or six in diameter. The outer color-



Paris White Cos, or Roman Lettuce.

ing of this variety is yellowish-green. To be had in perfection it requires to be tied up to insure bleaching. Used here extensively by the French and Italian population; splendid for table use.

Trianon or Self-Folding Cos—This variety is similar to White Paris Cos; but grows to very large size and produces compact bunches of long pointed leaves, which fold naturally and therefore require no tying to bleach as other sorts.

MUSK MELON.

Culture.

Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when they are about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.



Rocky Ford — This new musk melon is similar to the oval strain of Netted Gem. The strain here offered originated with the melon growers in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Colorado, who have shipped this melon from that distant western point to eastern markets. The melons grown by them are so fine in quality as to outsell all others, and the demand for such melons has been far beyond the supply.

Chicago Market — Fruit large, round or slightly oval with very yellow depressions and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, medium texture, very thick and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green-fleshed sort.

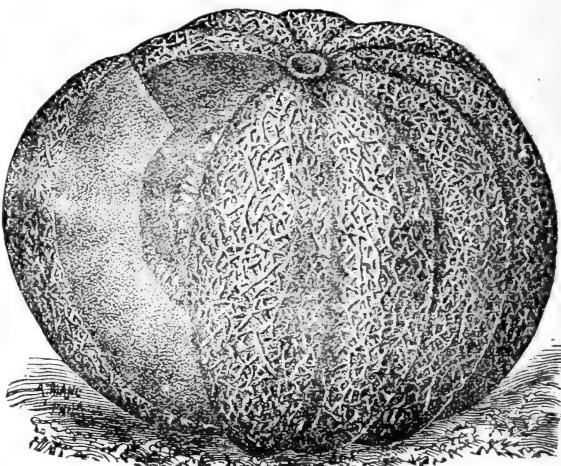
Netted Nutmeg — Small oval melon, roughly netted, very early and of fine flavor.

Early White Japan — Early sort of creamish white color, very sweet and of medium good variety for shipping.

Osage Musk Melon — Cultivated extensively for shipping North; it is of small size and smooth skin, but is very attractive and deliciously sweet. Splendid for family use.

Netted Citron — This is a medium sized melon, round in shape and roughly netted. Very sweet and musky in flavor.

Emerald Gem Melon — The Emerald Gem is entirely unlike any other musk melon yet introduced. The melons are about the size of the Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety,



New Orleans Market Musk Melon.

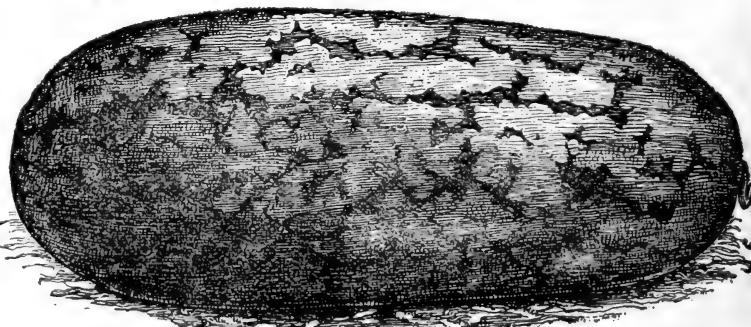
the skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth, and of a very deep emerald green color. The flesh, which is thicker than any other native melon of the same size, is of a suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the thin green rind, which is distinctly defined. The flesh is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy, sweet and rich that it almost drops to pieces. It matures very early, and is quite productive.

New Orleans Market — One of the best melons that can be grown in the South for shipping as well as family use. Of extra large size, sometimes averaging 16 pounds; very sweet and of high flavor. It is roughly netted and of greyish-green color; grown here extensively for this market; in fact the only melon grown in this section.

WATER MELON.

Culture.

In order to get good Water Melons it is essential that the plants get a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of



Florida Favorite Water Melon.

well rotted manure, and in this plant the seed-as soon as the ground becomes warm and dry. Frequent watering of the young plants with liquid manure will hasten their growth and help them get out of the way of insect pests.

Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the South. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

Kob Gem—Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh

bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

Dixie—A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from the hard, coarse center which is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons.

Ice Cream—The old but extremely popular home market melon. There is none better, nor a more handsome melon grown. It is medium in size, almost round; the skin a pale green, slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained, solid to the center, sweet, crisp and melting. Its delicious flavor entitles it to the name.



Dixie Water Melon.

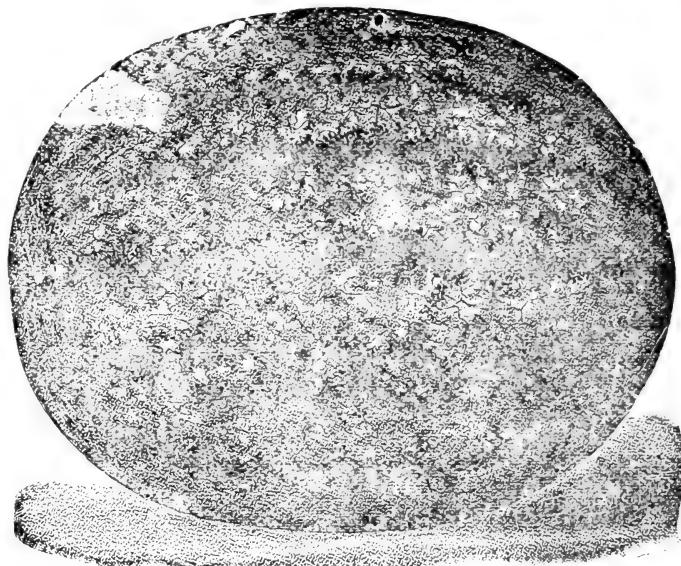
Our Seeds are Fresh, Reliable and True to Name.

Sweet Heart Water Melon —

This melon is early, large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval, and color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red, solid, but tender and very sweet. We have a very fine stock grown from selected stock seed procured from the originator, hence it is as pure and true as the original.

Triumph — A southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. The fruit is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, indistinctly striped with a lighter shade; rind thin and firm, making it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good color.

Florida Favorite — A very large, long melon, mottled dark green, with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red; very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the South.



Kolbs Gem Water Melon.

One of the finest melons for family use.

McIver's Wonderful Sugar Melon

—The sweetest melon grown. Without a single exception this is the sweetest water melon of all. The melons attain a great weight, are of a very handsome appearance, never crack or lose their fine flavor in the wettest season. It



McIver's Wonderful Sugar Water Melon.

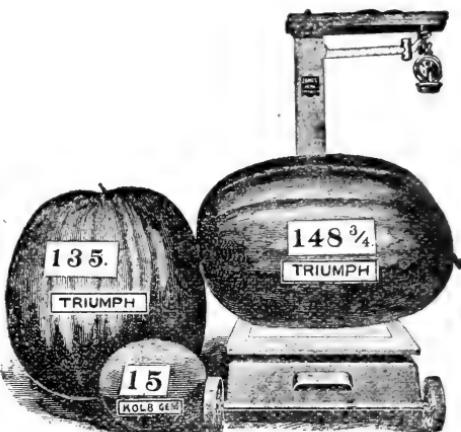
If you want to make a success in gardening, use Schindler's Seeds.

is a very productive and hardy variety, and one that will take the lead wherever known.

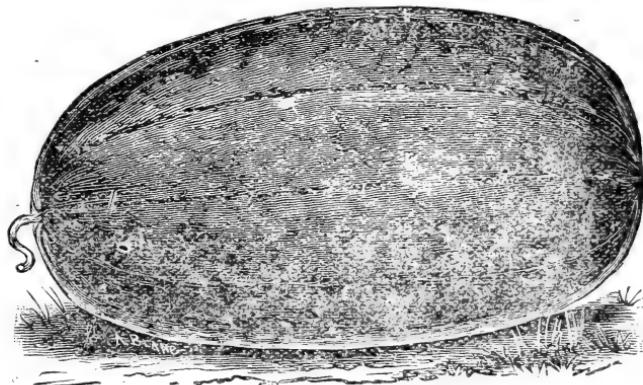
Lone Star Water Melon—This is one of the finest varieties of water melons ever introduced and cannot be excelled for its fine quality in solidity, crispness and sweetness. It is long and uniform in shape, rind light green in color, marked with dark mottled stripes. One of the best for market as well as family use.

Kleckley's Sweets—This is one of the sweetest melons ever introduced; it is a splendid variety for family use and for home markets; will not do for shipping to distant markets, as the rind is too thin and tender. Fruits are large size, oblong in form with dark green skin, very thin rind, which is quite brittle, splitting ahead of the knife, if cut when fully ripe. Flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart; the white seeds are placed close to the rind. Flesh most crisp, sugary and melting; entirely free from stringiness. The melons are of handsome appearance and most uniformly superior quality.

Alabama Sweet—This melon is planted extensively in Texas for shipping in car-load lots; it is very large, solid and heavy, weighing from 30 to 60 lbs oblong in shape, with dark green skin, slightly mottled, very sweet, luscious and melting.

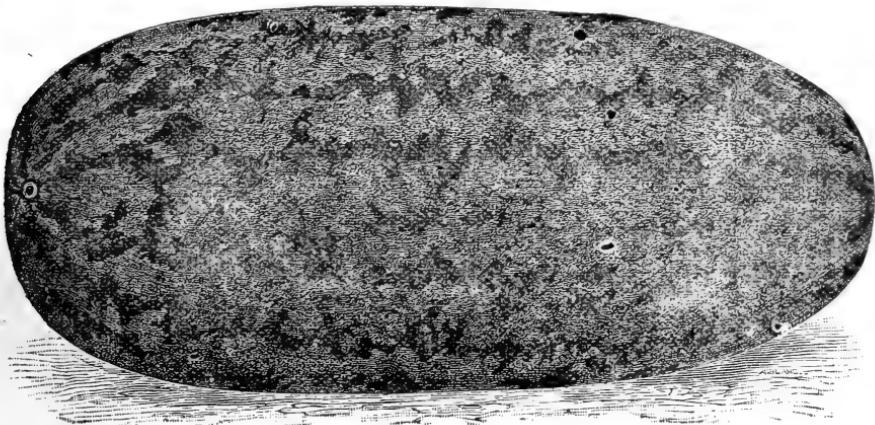


Triumph Water Melon.

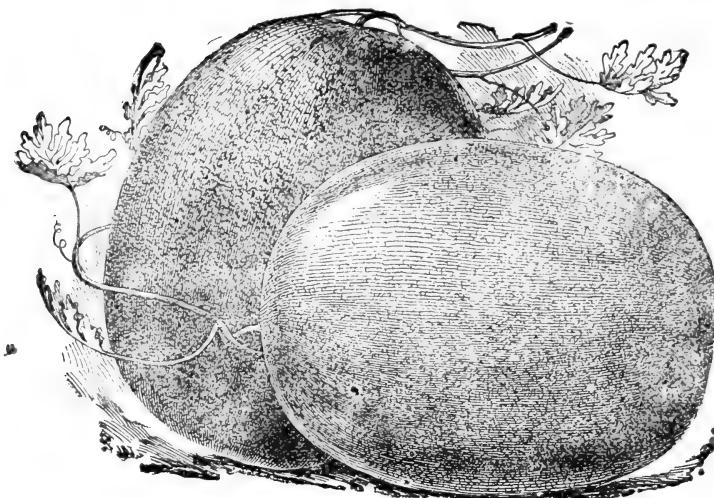


Kleckley's Sweets Water Melon.

Rind thin, but very firm, flesh deep scarlet and of delicious quality; very sweet, luscious and melting.



Alabama Sweet Water Melon.



Sweet Heart Water Melon.

MUSTARD.**Culture.**

This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated, and is used chiefly for medicinal purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or Curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; grown extensively by the market gardeners in this vicinity.

**CHINESE MUSTARD**

Giant Southern Curled—This is the favorite kind here, sown largely for the market.

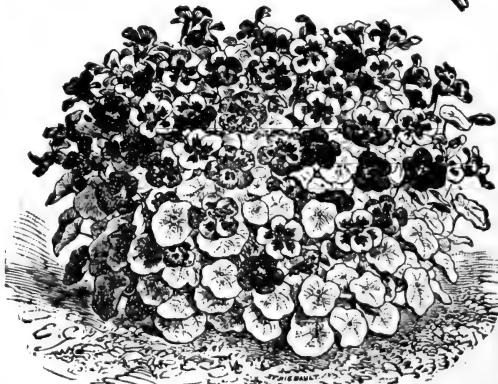
We supply two-thirds of the Market Gardeners trade in New Orleans.

Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Chinese Very Large Cabbage Leave—This is a European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the Giant curled but will stand longer before going to seed.

NASTUR-TIUM.**Culture.**

Sow early in spring in drills one inch deep or, if for ornament, in boxes near a trellis, fence or some other support to climb upon. They thrive very well in any kind of soil.



Dwarf Nasturtium.

Tall Nasturtium—This is cultivated a great deal in the South for its foliage and beautiful flowers, but is also grown for its berry like seeds, which are gathered when green and put in vinegar and are then called capers, which are frequently used here for seasoning and flavoring stews and meats.

Dwarf Nasturtium—Same as above, but dwarf in growth and used mostly for ornament.

OKRA.



Early French Market Okra.

This is one of the most popular vegetables grown in the South and is being cultivated on a larger scale every year. It is used in making the celebrated dish known as CREOLE GUM-BO. It is also boiled in salt water and, when cooled off, mixed with vinegar, sweet oil and other seasoning and served as a salad. It is wholesome and nutritious, also a healthy vegetable for the stomach.

Culture.

Should be planted early in spring or as soon as the ground is warm, as, if sown too early, the seed will rot. Sow in drills two to three feet apart, and when the plants are up, thin out, leaving one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches in the row.

Tall Growing—This is a good variety for the market, but since the dwarf sorts have

been introduced it is not being cultivated to any large extent.

Early French Market—This is one of the best sorts for market as well as for family use, and is almost exclusively used here by truckers and market gardeners. It is of a half dwarf growth and very prolific; the pods are of a light green color, seldom ribbed, and remain tender much longer than any other kind.

White Velvet—This is a white Okra, dwarf, with long, round, smooth pods, free from ridges. Fine for family use.

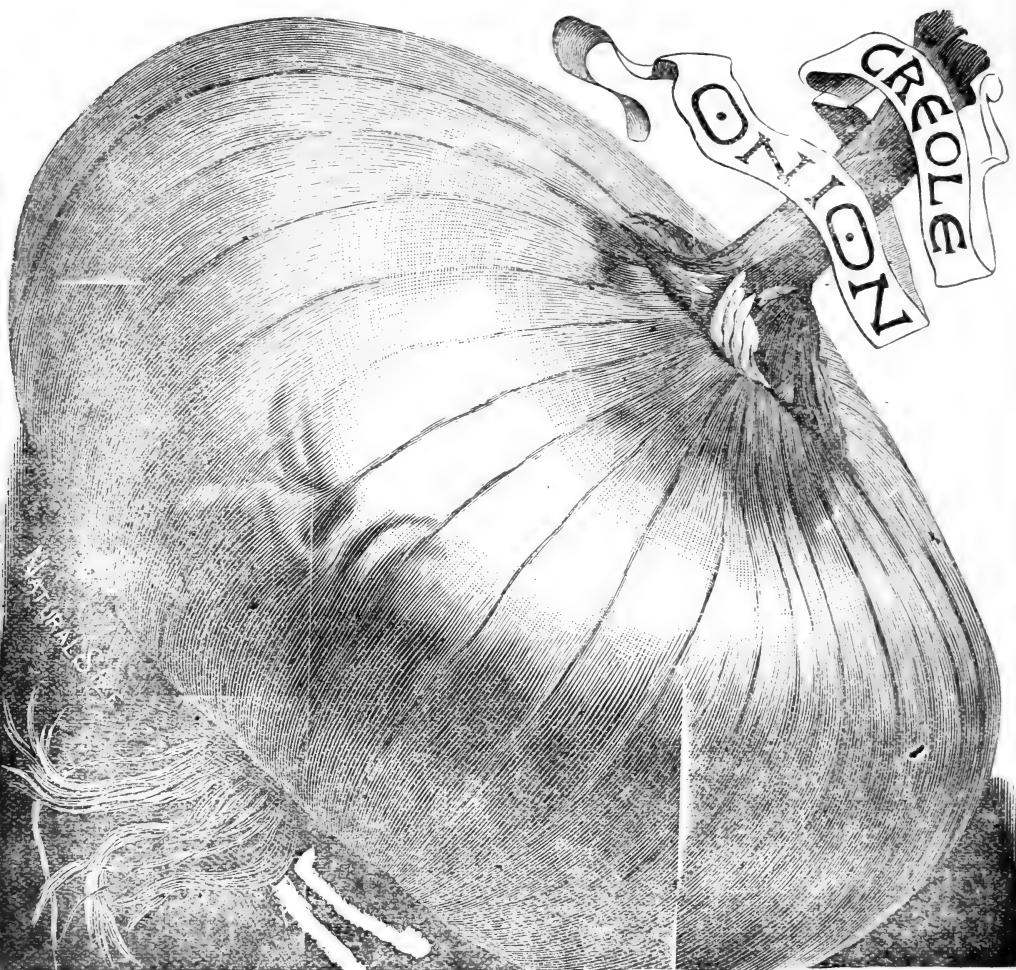
ONIONS.

Culture.

In Onion culture, thorough preparation of the soil, careful sowing and the best of culture, though essential for a good yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality is used. With the same care and conditions, Creole onion seeds grown in two different sections may be so unequal in quality of good, merchantable onions that it is more profitable to sow only the purest and best stocks. Our Seed is grown by a reliable grower on Bayou Lafourche, and only the choicest bulbs are set out for the growing of our seed. We do not depend on chance purchases, as some houses do; as many times some unscrupulous trucker will cut seed from shot-up onions which are utterly unfit to grow merchantable stock for the market. The onion crop is one of the leading vegetables planted for our market, for shipping as well as home use. Thousands of barrels are grown in the State of Louisiana and are shipped to the leading cities in the United States in the spring and early summer. The only and best keeping sort for our section and other neighboring States is the Creole Onion. Under favorable circumstances—that is, if our spring season is not too wet—the Red and White Bermuda seed (*l'enieriffe* grown) will make a fine onion, but not as good a keeper as the Creole, and is much milder in flavor. The proper time to sow the seed is after the 15th of September. It also can be sown in January and February, thinly in drills.

Creole, or Louisiana—This variety is of brownish red color and very solid; it is of fine flavor and half round in shape. It is a longer keeper than any Northern or Western sort and seldom gets soft.

Truck-Farmers write to us for special prices on large quantities.

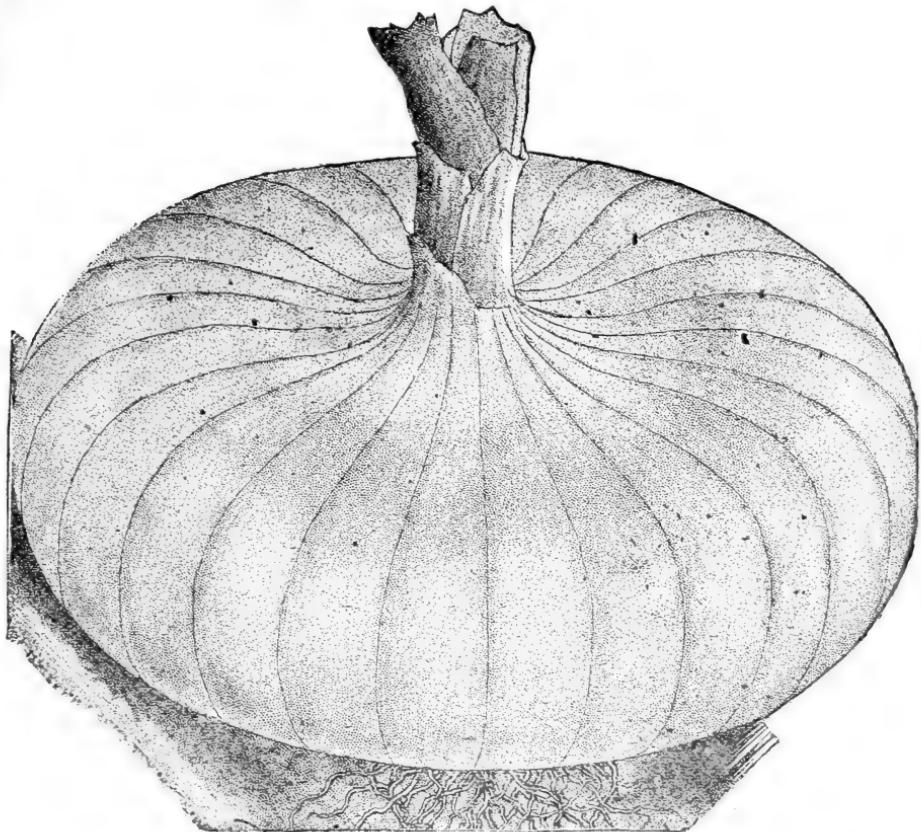


Australian Brown Onion

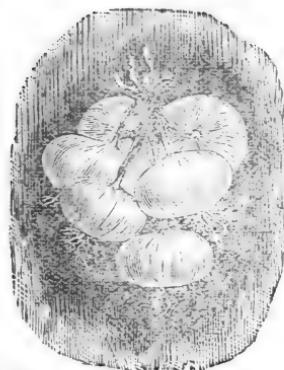
— This variety is of recent introduction and owing to its extraordinary keeping qualities and beautiful amber-brown color, is becoming very popular in the Northern and Eastern Markets. It is of roundish form, attractive color, mild flavor, almost as solid as a rock and an early variety. The seed should be sown in the South latter part of September, beginning of October, and they will produce fine onions in spring. Do not fail to give this onion a trial.

Red Bermuda, (Teneriffe grown). — This is a splendid sort for





White Queen Onion.



Ex. Early White Pearl Onions. Same variety, but pure white in color and mild in flavor.

early shipping and for bunching for market. Red in color and flat in shape; grow to very large size in rich soil. Fine for family use and home market.

White Bermuda, (Teneriffe grown). —

Same as the Red variety, but

Crystal Wax White Bermuda Onion — Same as the other Bermuda varieties in flavor; but is of a pure white waxy color and very attractive. It is grown extensively for shipping to Northern and Eastern markets as it is very early.





Selected Australian Brown Onion.

White Queen, (Italian).—This is of medium size, very early and flat in shape; can be sown as late as February and still good-sized bulbs will be had. It is very mild in flavor and is splendid when boiled and served with white sauce for table.

Extra Early White Pearl—A very fine, Italian variety that grows quickly to a good marketable size. Very popular, and is splendid for family use as well as for shipping. The bulb is flat pure white in color, very attractive and extremely mild in flavor. The seed can be sown in September and October for an early spring crop and in January and February in drills for a summer crop. It is claimed to excel most other Italian onion varieties, in keeping qualities.

SHALLOTS.

A species of small onion which is used in its green state for flavoring soups, stews, salads, etc. It grows in clumps, which are divided and set out in the fall of the year and

early spring in rows a foot apart and about six inches in the rows. Latter part of spring, when the tops are dry, they are taken up, thoroughly dried and spread out thinly in a dry, airy place.

ONION SETS.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five to six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

Red Western Sets—Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

Yellow Western Sets—Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

White Western Sets—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

Merchants write to us for special prices on large quantities.

PARSNIP.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

Culture.

They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.



Try Schindler's Seeds and you will always want them.

Hollow Crown or Market Garden

—Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root.

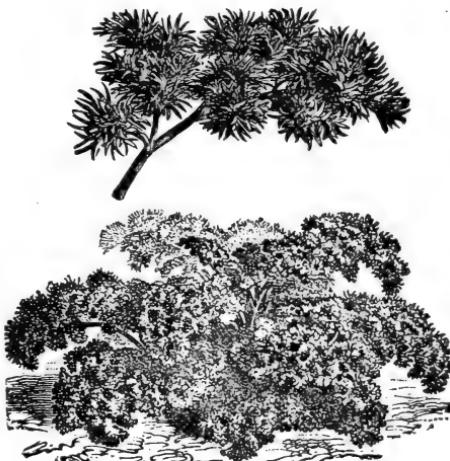
PARSLEY.**Culture.**

Sow in the fall from August to November and in the spring from January to May. It is generally sown broad-cast. Used a great deal for seasoning and ornamenting fancy dishes.



Plain Parsley.

Plain Parsley—This is the only variety grown for the New Orleans market; as it grows tall and makes very dark colored leaves; is also stronger in flavor and hardier than the other varieties.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

Champion Moss Curled—A compact growing, finely cut and thickly curled sort of a

bright green color. Very ornamental for decorating fancy dishes. It is grown here very extensively lately, for shipping to the northern and eastern markets during winter and early spring.

Market Gardener's Curled — This variety is the shippers favorite and is especially recommended for Market Gardeners, as it stands the winter well and does not turn yellow, or light green in color as quickly as other sorts. It is of strong growth, beautifully curled, of an attractive green color.

PEAS.

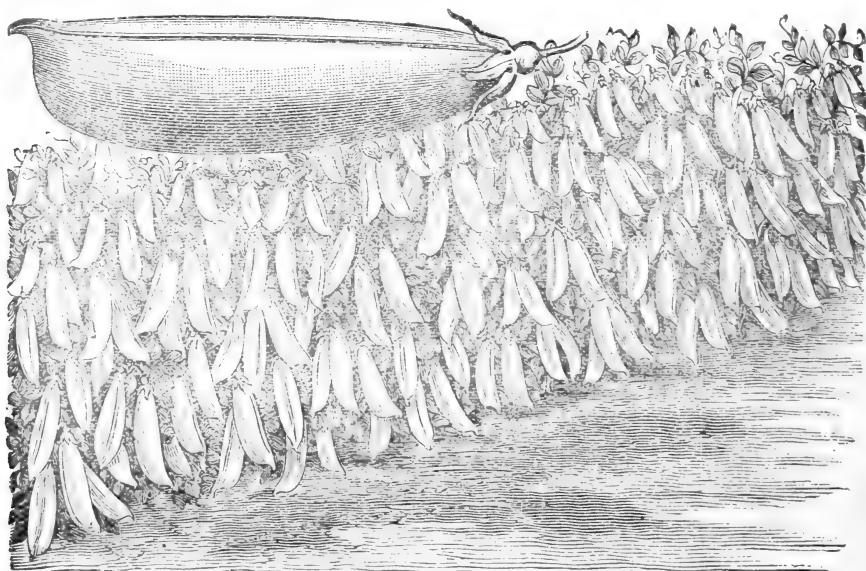
Culture.

For early Peas the ground should be light and well manured the year previous; as fresh manure will produce a rank growth of vine and they will make only a small and uneven crop, at the same time a poor quality of peas. Late Peas, such as the Marrowfats, can be successfully grown in a moderately heavy soil; as if sown in too rich ground, they will not bear much of a crop. The early varieties can be planted in the months of August, September and October and during January, February and March. The Marrowfats should be sown in November, December and January for a late crop, as they stand more cold, also bearing longer than the early kinds.

Schindler's Extra Early — This is the earliest and best of all the extra early kinds. It has held the lead for many years on the New Orleans market, and is yet the best variety for gardeners. It is very prolific and ripens so uniformly that the vines can be cleaned up at one picking. This is a desirable feature, as the gardener can sell his entire crop on a top market. It is the best variety for all-around purposes.

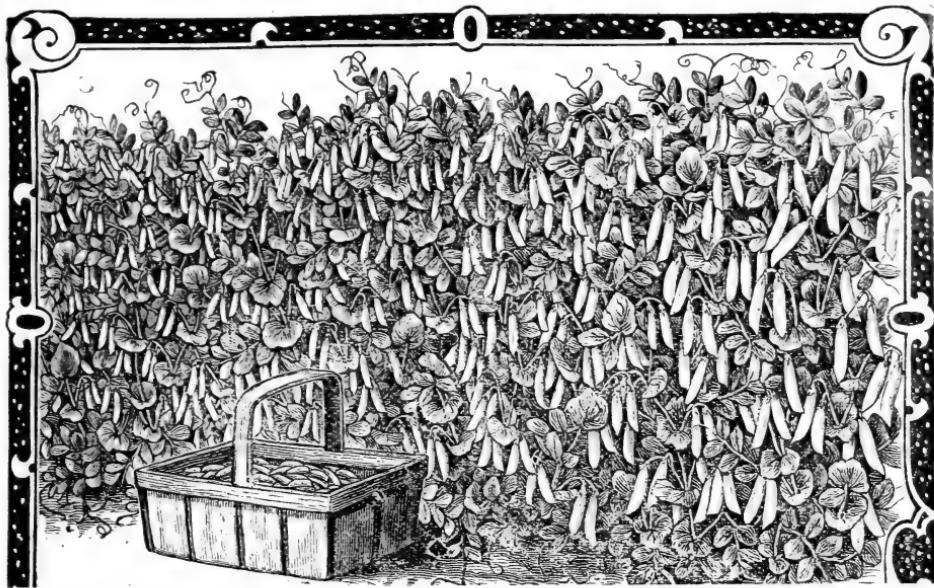


Early Washington Peas.



Schindler's Extra Early Peas.

Purity, Quality and Reliability is our motto.



Early Alaska Peas.

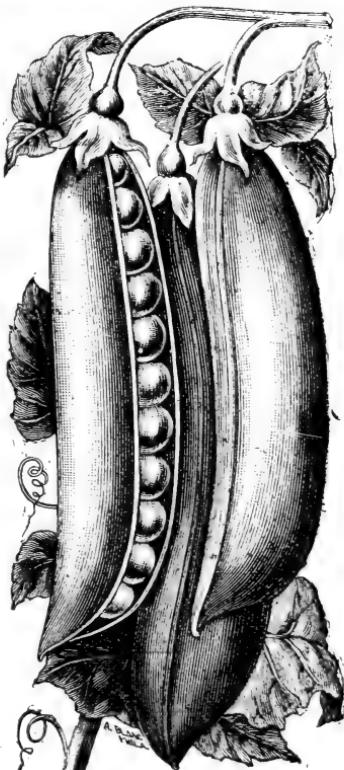
Early Washington, Early May or Frame, which are nearly all the same thing, are about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods are a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

Early Alaska—By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth, blue pea, of unequalled evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of pods. Vines two, to two and one-half feet high bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas small, bluish green. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

Extra Early Premium Gem—Seed wrinkled. Vines 14 to 18 inches high, extra early in season; pods two and a half to three inches long, round, well-filled with peas of delicious flavor, quality very choice; the most productive of the very dwarf varieties; excellent for market.

American Wonder—(WRINKLED) Nearly as early as the First and Best, with stout, branching vines about nine inches high and covered with well filled pods containing seven or eight large exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Dry peas medium sized, much wrinkled, pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered.

Champion of England, (WRINKLED). — Green-wrinkled variety, famous for its delicious flavor, it is a shy bearer, consider it one of the finest varieties for family use,



Extra Early Premium Gem Peas.

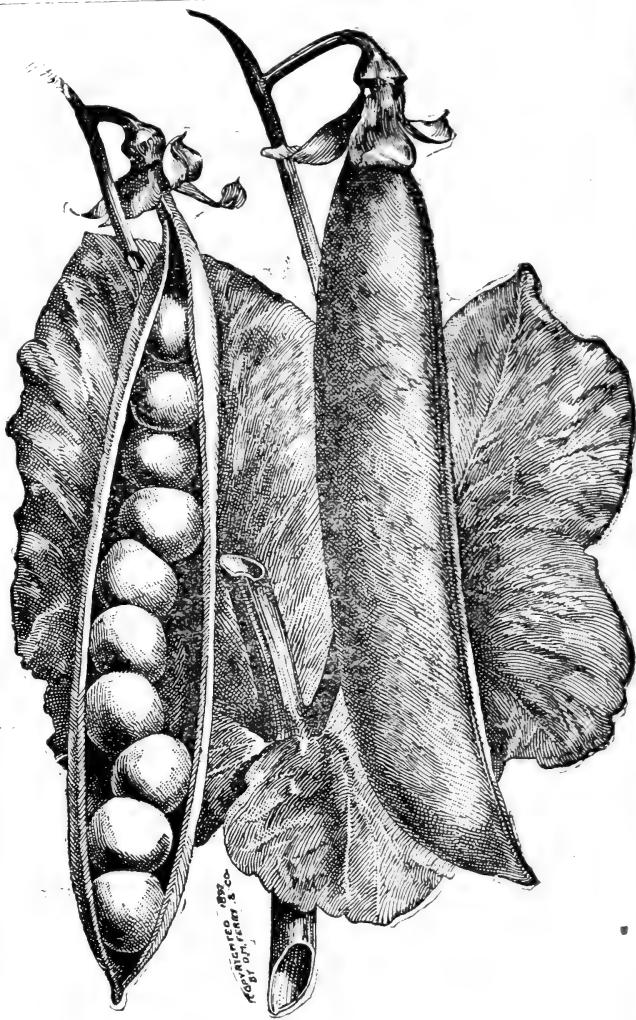
Our Peas are grown from the finest stocks and are true to name.

and will follow any of the second early varieties in ripening, the germ of this pea is very delicate, and should the weather be wet or damp for several days after planting it will invariably rot in the ground, and another planting should at once be made.

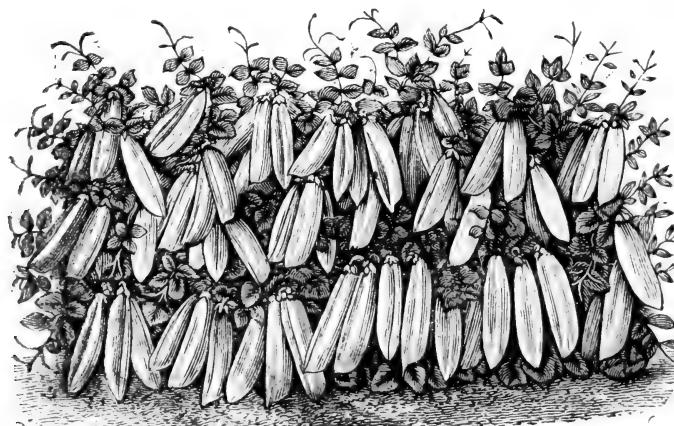
Laxton's Alpha

(WRINKLED) — Each year adds still more attractive features to this desirable early wrinkled variety; it produces fine, large-sized pods, very productive, and of exquisite flavor, resembling the old Champion of England.

Large White Marrowfat — Cultivated very extensively for the summer crop. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.



Carter's Stra'gem Peas.



Blue Beauty Peas.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat — An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the best Marrowfat sorts. Very hardy.

Carter's Strata-gem — Most stocks of the large-podded, semi-dwarf, English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust Ameri-

can planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock of this, the best variety of that class, which comes true, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of the large podded sorts. The pods are of immense size and uniformly filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality. One of the very best varieties for market gardeners and family use.

First and Best—This is a strain of Extra Earlies, which when first introduced gained quite a reputation, but within a few years they have been superceded by other varieties which have proved not only much earlier but far more productive; average height of growth three feet, and owing to their strong growth, will continue in a bearing state longer than the finer strain of Extra Earlies.

Telephone (WRINKLED).—A marvelous variety, producing pods of prodigious size and well filled with mammoth peas of exquisite

flavor. Growth, five feet; an extra-ordinary cropper.

* **Blue Beauty**—This is a blue, round pea, which is nearly as early as the famous American Wonder, but far more productive and a sure cropper; the uniform height of its growth is two feet, so regular is its appearance when growing in rows it resembles a miniature Ledge; its pods is of medium size and well filled. Its quality and flavor cannot be surpassed.

Field or Cow Peas—Used very extensively here in the South for fertilizing, as well as for making hay for winter feed. It is splendid for fattening hogs, and when the pods are dry and threshed the peas make a splendid feed for poultry. They should be sown from April till July broad-cast; if to be used as a fertilizer. The vines should be plowed under when about two to three feet long. Clay Peas and Whippoorwills are the leading kinds used.

PEPPERS.

Culture.

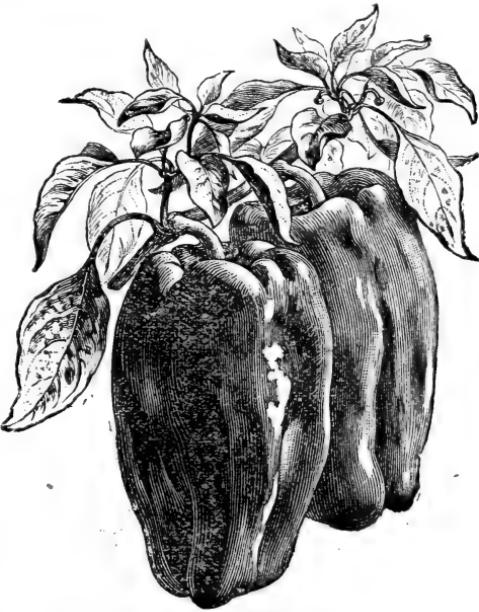
To raise pepper plants successfully and to have them early for market, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed during January, and as soon as the weather moderates and the plants are large enough they should be transplanted into the open ground in rows from 18 to 24 inches apart and about 15 inches in the rows. Never sow sweet peppers in close proximity to the hot varieties; as they will mix readily.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous—This variety is almost exclusively planted by the market gardeners here for our market and for shipping. It is very mild, of a beautiful green color, of large size, tapering towards the end. Superior to any other kinds for salads or stuffed.

Ruby King—A sweet pepper which grows to a very large size; produces fruit from five to six inches long and about four inches in diameter. Is mild in flavor and can be used as a salad same as Sweet Spanish.

Golden Dawn or Mango—Of a beautiful golden yellow color, very attractive, mild and sweet; in shape it resembles the Bull Nose. Fine for family use.

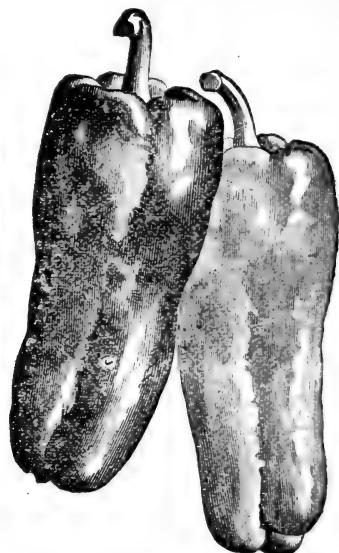
“Chinese Giant” Sweet Pepper—This variety is double the size of Ruby King; it is immensely productive notwithstanding its large size. The plants are vigorous in growth,



Ruby King Pepper.

but of stocky habit not more than two and a half feet in height. They are well branched and set fruit very thickly, which measure from 5 to 6 inches in diameter and depth; it matures the fruit nearly as early as the Ruby King. The flesh is extremely mild, as sweet as an apple and unusually thick; splendid for salad and for stuffing.

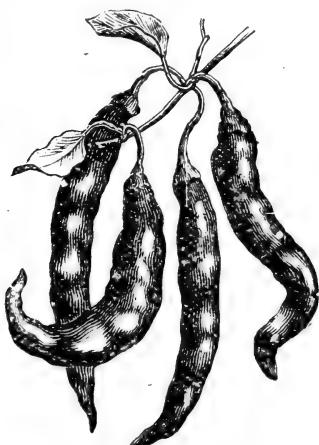
For Fresh Seeds True to Name, send your orders to us.



Sweet Spanish Monstrous Pepper.

sauce; in fact it is almost the only kind raised for that purpose; it is the hottest variety of the pepper family. It is very prolific, as it produces bushes three to four feet high, which are literally covered with fruit which is about three-quarters to an inch in length and narrow. They are easily gathered, as the peppers do not adhere to the stem, which is quite an advantage over the other kinds.

Birdeye—A very hot and prolific sort; also attractive and ornamental; the fruit does not get any larger than a small pea and is of a deep red color. Is fine for putting up in bottles with vinegar and used for seasoning purposes.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.

Tabasco (Genuine).—Grown extensively for making the well known Tabasco pepper

Our specialty is the Market Gardeners and Truck-Farmers trade. Our stocks of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Celery, Radish, etc., are grown and selected to meet the requirements of these critical classes of buyers. Our prices are low considering the exceptional quality of our goods.

POTATOES.

We make a specialty in handling only the best varieties of *Seed Potatoes* and only offer such kinds which are best adapted to our climate and have been proven by careful tests to be the best producers for this market.

The early varieties produce best in light, dry, rich, sandy soil; the best fertilizers, is well rotted stable manure, cotton seed meal or super-phosphates will also answer very well. Always select good size and medium potatoes for spring planting; cut each tuber to two or three eyes to each piece; plant in drills about three feet apart in order to cultivate them properly. In planting them in gardens, two feet apart is sufficient. The proper time to plant potatoes is from middle December till latter part of March; the best time for a general crop, is to plant from latter part of January to end of February. Potatoes can also be grown successfully here in the South for a Fall crop; the tubers should be planted during August and September. The seed must be planted whole; as if cut, the potatoes are apt to rot; therefore all the small potatoes or cullings should be used from the Spring crop for seed stock.

The best potatoes for this section and vicinity are the Boston Peerless, Early Rose and

consider them the best sorts to plant in the Southern States for earliness and productivity for the market and family use. skin; is oval and long, flesh pure white and very mealy when boiled.

Early Rose—The earliest and best potato for family use and for shipping to distant markets. It is quite productive and does well on light, rich soil. The potato has a light pink.

Early Triumph—This variety has become very popular and is extensively grown on light, sandy soil and piney wood land; where it produces prolific crops of good sized tubers. It is of a fine round shape, light red color, flesh pure white and excellent for table use. Our stock of seed is genuine second crop Tennessee grown. None better to be had.

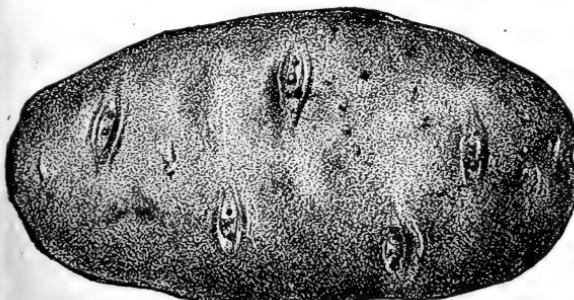


White Star Potato.

Early Ohio—A seedling of the Rose, resembling in color, of round-oblong shape; it is of fine quality, about a week earlier than the Rose, is a good yielder, and one of the very finest varieties for the table.

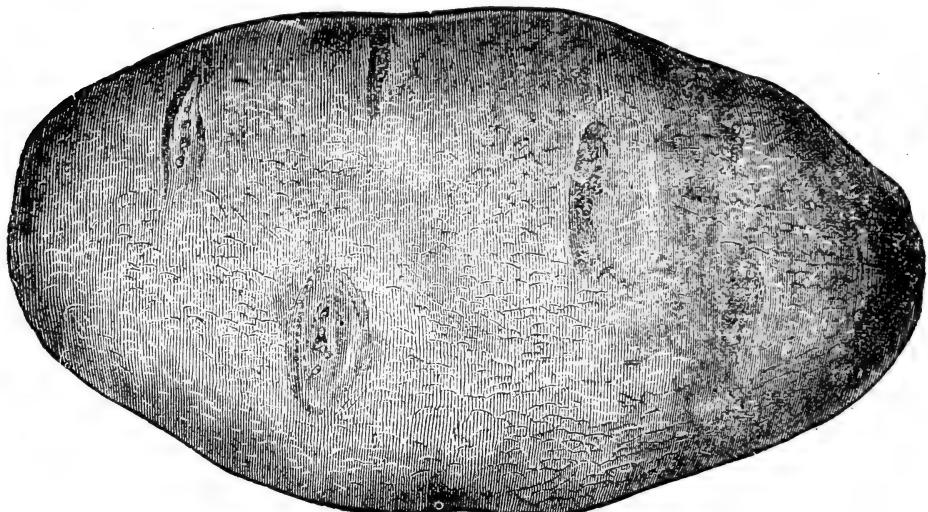
Early Beauty of Hebron—One of the best of the early varieties. In some sections it proves earlier than the Early Rose, vine vigorous, growing very rapidly; very productive. Tubers similar in shape to the Early Rose, but shorter. Skin tinged with pink at first, but becomes pure white during the Winter. It is of the finest quality.

Extra Early Vermont—This variety in color, form and appearance, is similar to the Early Rose; it is however considered by many rather more hardy. A better keeper, more productive and earlier, and always proves a favorite wherever tried.



Early Rose Potato.

Early Triumph. The latter do well on Piney Wood land; if fertilizers are properly used. We carry the following varieties in stock and



Boston Peerless Potato.

Boston Peerless—This is a handsome potato in appearance, free from rot and never hollow; skin dull white and slightly russeted, flesh very white; eyes few and even with the surface, oblong to round in shape; large and very productive. Of fine quality, cooks dry and mealy; splendid for table use. One of the leading kinds for our market and is quite extensively planted by the gardeners and truckers in this vicinity.

White Star—A splendid and productive variety for market and table use; it is medium early, tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of a dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; also a good keeper. Although only planted here the past three years to any extent; it has become the market gardener's favorite.



Early Ohio Potato.

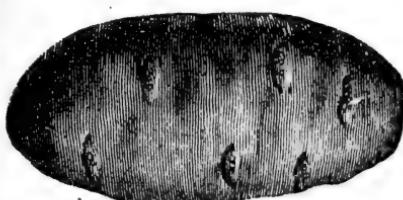


Early Beauty of Hebron Potato.



Early Triumph Potato.

Market Gardeners give Schindler's Seeds the preference.



Burbank Seedling Potato.

Burbank Seedling—A white skinned medium early variety, of fine form and good size, has few eyes, which are but little below the surface. Either boiled or baked it is dry and floury, while the flesh is of fine grain and excellent flavor. Good yielder.

White Elephant—This is a fine late variety of excellent quality, fine flavor, wonderfully productive, of great beauty and a fine keeper. Tubers large and solid, skin and flesh white; mealy when boiled.

SWEET POTATOES.

Spanish Yam—One of the finest varieties for table use and surpasses the celebrated Jersey Yam in quality and productiveness; the skin is of a brownish yellow color, with elongated veins; flesh light yellow and very sweet. When baked they become soft and usually the saccharine matter is seen upon the surface of the potato.

California Yam—This is one of the earliest varieties and is planted extensively for our home market and for shipping to Northern and Eastern points, where it brings remunerative prices. The skin is dull white in color, flesh white, dry and mealy when cooked. The potato is long and very productive; producing from 250 to 300 bushels per acre on rich soil. A good keeper; splendid for feeding stock and table use.

Southern Queen or Mamselle—This is also a fine early sort; planted for our market and is a good keeper; not apt to rot as easily as the other kinds. It is of a grayish white color; flesh creamy white and mealy. It does very well on high sandy land; fine for table use.

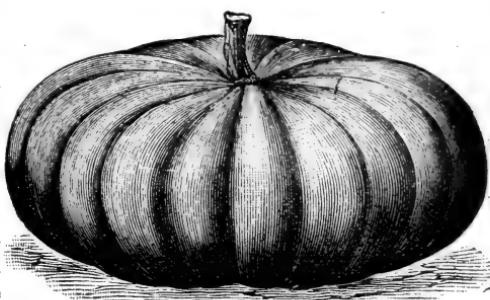
Bunch or Vineless Yam—A very productive and marketable sort; good keeper and shipper; it is a late variety and can be planted closer in the hills than the other kinds as it makes very little vines; they produce enormous crops on rich land. The flesh is of a reddish yellow color.

Pumpkin Yam—This potato is becoming the leading variety on our market; the skin is of a reddish brown color; flesh dark salmon color, very sweet and almost similar in taste to Cashaw Pumpkin. Very fine for table use.

PUMPKINS.

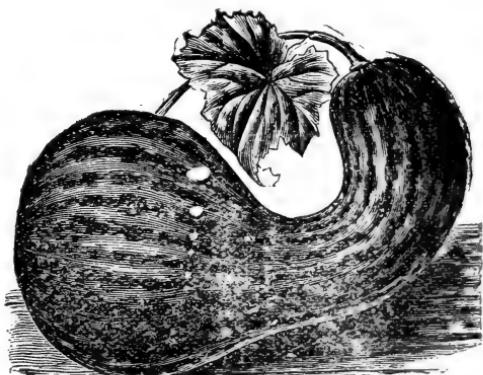
Culture.

Pumpkins can be grown in almost any kind of soil; of course the richer the ground the larger fruit they will produce. They should be planted in hills 10 to 12 feet apart and cultivated same as melons and cucumbers.



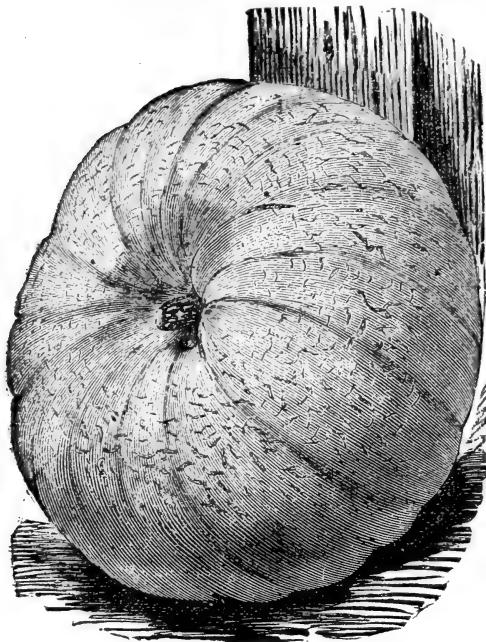
Large Cheese or Field Pumpkin.

Large Cheese or Field—Most popular sort for field and market use; splendid for feeding cattle. It is of large, round, flat shape, salmon-yellow in color, solid and a long keeper. Used to quite an extent in the South for table use.



Cashaw Crook-Neck Pumpkin.

Cashaw Crook-Neck, (Greenstriped).—This is the leading variety planted for the New Orleans market. It is of a greenish-yellow color with deep green stripes; flesh is fine grained, yellow and sweet. Best kind for table use.



Mammoth Tours Pumpkin.

Mammoth Tours Pumpkin—This variety is famous for the size of the Pumpkins it produces; which frequently weigh from 100 to 125 lbs. It is of a grayish yellow color, flesh is coarse grained and fine for stock-feeding. Where size is an object, we recommend this variety.

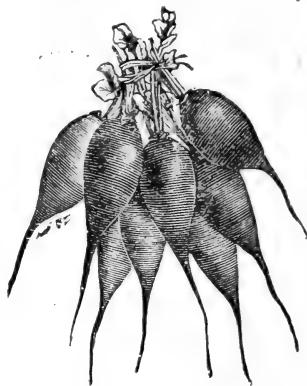
RADISH.

Culture.

Radishes are grown here for our markets all the year around on an extensive scale. The ground should be well prepared, rich and mellow; the early varieties can be sown broad-cast, amongst other crops, as Spinach, Carrots, Lettuce, Beets and Peas. During the summer months in order to have the radishes to mature quickly and be brittle; they have to be watered frequently. The leading varieties used here are the Half-Long Scarlet French, Long Brightest Scarlet and White Strasburg. During the winter the Early Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped is sown largely for shipping to the Northern markets.

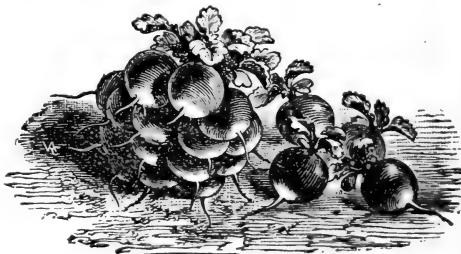
Early Scarlet Turnip, (White-Tipped).—One of the handsomest of the turnip-radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting out-doors.

It is but little later than the White-Tipped. Forcing and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the primary objects. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a white-tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Planted extensively by the market gardeners here for shipping to the Northern markets.



Half Long Deep Scarlet Radish.

Early Scarlet Globe—This very beautiful German variety has proved a very great favorite; it is of a brilliant scarlet color, of globe shape; short leaved and very early; remarkable, not only for its great beauty and its extreme earliness, but is one of the most salable varieties, as its very attractive appearance always insures its sale.



Early Scarlet Turnip (White Tipped) Radish.

French Half Long Deep Scarlet.

The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color, and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till overgrown.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is the brightest and handsomest colored, scarlet radish known, and a

Buy our Seeds once and you will buy them all the time.

decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame. It has a small top, and does not run to neck.

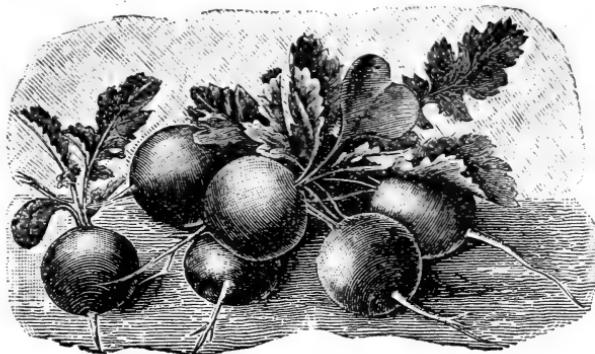


Selected Early Long Scarlet Radish.—This is a long, slender, tapered root, about six inches long, grown half out of the ground, and is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or market use. It continues brittle and tender until July. The roots are very uniform in shape, smooth, and very bright red in color. The flesh is white and crisp.



White Summer Strasburg Radish.

Chartier—This radish is quite distinct in appearance from any other variety; it is long like the Long Scarlet; the color at the top is crimson, running into pink about the middle; the balance of the root downward is pure white. It will grow to a large size before it becomes pithy.



Scarlet Globe Radish.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top Improved—This small topped sort is

about six inches long

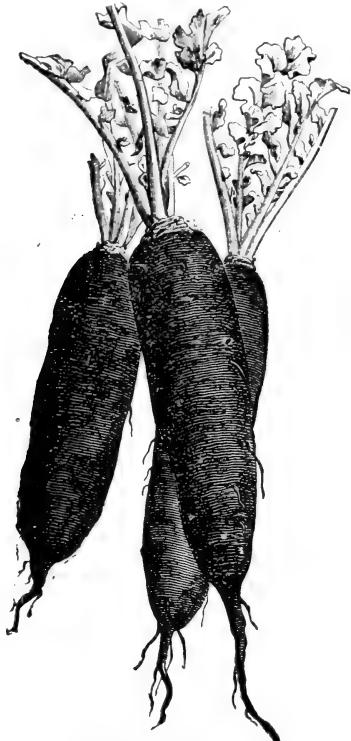
very best varieties for either forcing, cold frame culture, or for early sowing in the open ground. They are of the most perfect form, of a paper-white color, very mild, of pleasant flavor and exceedingly early.

White Summer Strasburg—This is a very desirable early Summer variety, of an oblong tapering shape and of pure white color, is exceedingly crisp and tender; it forms its



Improved Chartier Radish.

roots very quickly, and can be sown throughout the Summer, as it stands the heat remarkably well; it is a very popular variety in our markets and is rapidly becoming one of our most salable varieties here.

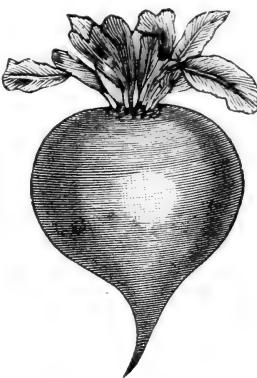


Long Black Spanish Radish.

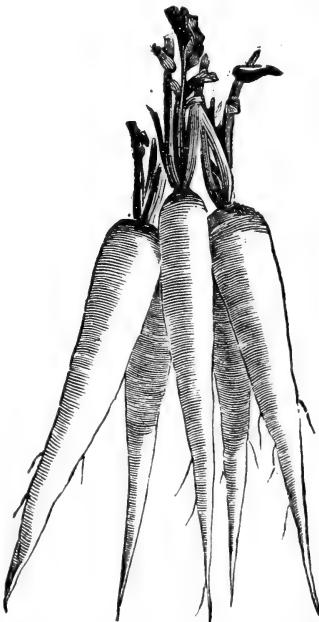
Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—A very excellent white variety with long very smooth, white roots, which are crisp and tender, it is one of the most desirable of the white summer sorts.

Long White Strasburg—This grows to the largest size and is useable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four to five inches long and about two inches thick, very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer varieties.

Yellow Summer Turnip Rooted—Very symmetrical and uniform; nearly round, with grayish white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent.



Yellow Summer Turnip Radish.



Long White Vienna or Lady Finger Radish.

Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest as well as the hardest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black; of very large size and firm texture.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

The long, white, tapering root of Salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor. It is fine when grated and made into batter cakes and patties.

Culture.

It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be spaded or plowed very deep. It should be sown during the beginning of September, not later than December. Sow in drills about 8 to 10 inches apart, and thin out 3 to 4 inches in the row.



Salsify.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This is the only kind planted here, as it is superior to the common variety, being larger, growing stronger and not liable to branch.

SORREL.

Culture.

This is a vegetable which will grow almost in any kind of soil, rich or barren, and will last for three or four years. It is used mostly for soups and salads; also cooked like Spinach.

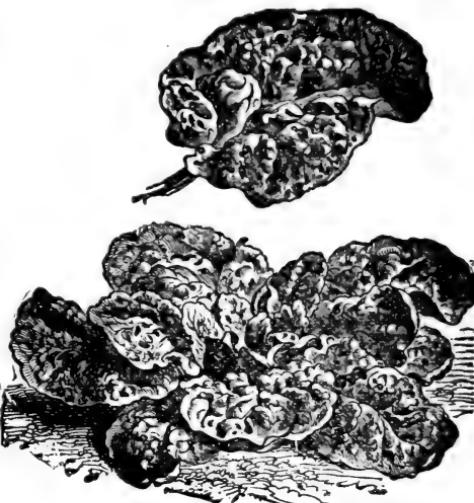
Large Leaved French—The best garden variety; produces large, pale green leaves of fine quality.

SPINACH.

Spinach is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable and makes a delicious dish of greens retaining its bright green color after cooking. It is also pronounced one of the healthiest vegetables grown.

Culture.

Plant in very rich ground; the richer, the larger the leaves. Sow during the fall from September until March, broad-cast or in drills one foot apart.



Large Curled Savoy Spinach.

Large Curled Savoy—This is an early variety; produces narrow pointed leaves, curled like those of the Savoy cabbage; only good for family use; goes to seed quickly in Spring.

SQUASH.

The squas' is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our vegetables. Few farmers recognize the value of winter squashes, costing no more than one acre of corn to cultivate and easier gathered, will give as much food available for feeding stock as corn will.

Culture.

For first and early crop the seed of squash should be planted in boxes beginning of February, but the best time is to sow them when the ground gets warm and danger of frost is over. Sow during March for a general crop in hills from three to four feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds in a hill; when well up thin out to three or four of the strongest plants.



Broad Leaved Flanders Spinach.

Broad-Leaved Flanders—One of the most vigorous strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly bright green, quite thick and slightly crimped in the center. One of the best sorts for our market and for shipping.



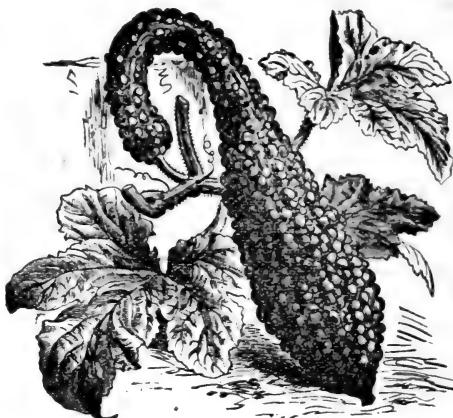
Hubbard Squash.



Early White Bush or Patty Pan Squash.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan
—This is a beautiful clear white variety, uniform in shape, well scalloped, and is superior to any other kind for market.

Yellow Summer Crook-Neck—
This is a strong growing variety, very early and productive. Fruit measures from 10 to 15 inches in length, with crooked neck and



Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

covered with wart-like excrescences; of bright yellow color and very tender.

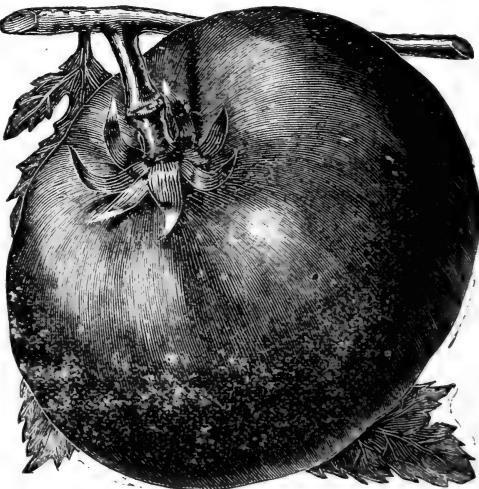
Hubbard—This is one of the best winter squashes; flesh of bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly throughout the winter and can be used for baking like sweet potatoes; it is splendid for feeding stock.

TOMATOES.

Culture.

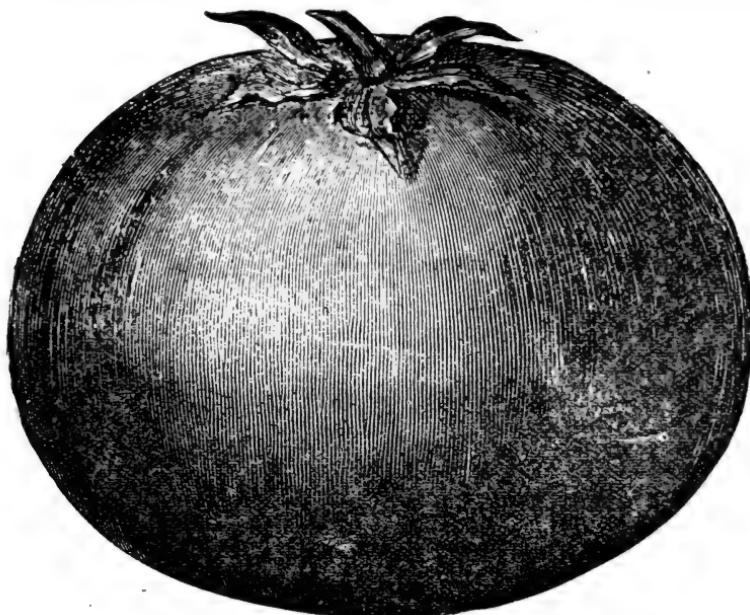
Tomatoes do best on light, warm and not overrich soil; success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow the seed in January, in hot-beds or in flat boxes placed near a window in a warm room. When the plants are from 3 to 4 inches high they should be transplanted into another hot-bed in order to make them strong and sturdy. When the danger of frosts is over, which is about the middle of March, they should be transplanted into the open ground in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. They should always be supported by stakes or wire supports, as, if allowed to grow wild, the fruit at the bottom of the vine is apt to rot. In March the seed can be sown in the open ground for a general crop. For a late fall crop the seed should be sown from May to August.

Sparks, Earliana, The earliest smooth bright red Tomato in cultivation.—This tomato originated with Mr. Geo. W. Sparks of New Jersey. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open



Improved Trophy Tomatoes,

branches and moderate growth well set with fruits nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The fruit is deep scarlet and grows closely together in clusters of five to



Beauty Tomatoes.

eight, averaging two and a half inches in diameter; it is smooth and solid, free from ribs or cracks. Flesh deep red, with solid center and small seed cells. Spark's Ear'iana is as near seedless as any Tomato we ever saw, containing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the seed of other varieties and for this reason the *genuine seed* can never be sold at a low price.

Dwarf Champion—This is a purple fruited variety, which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stake. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core and is good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger smoother fruit than the original.

New Dwarf Stone—The introducers of this fine, new Tomato claim that it is very early, as large and prolific, also equally as good in quality as the regular *Stone*; quite as

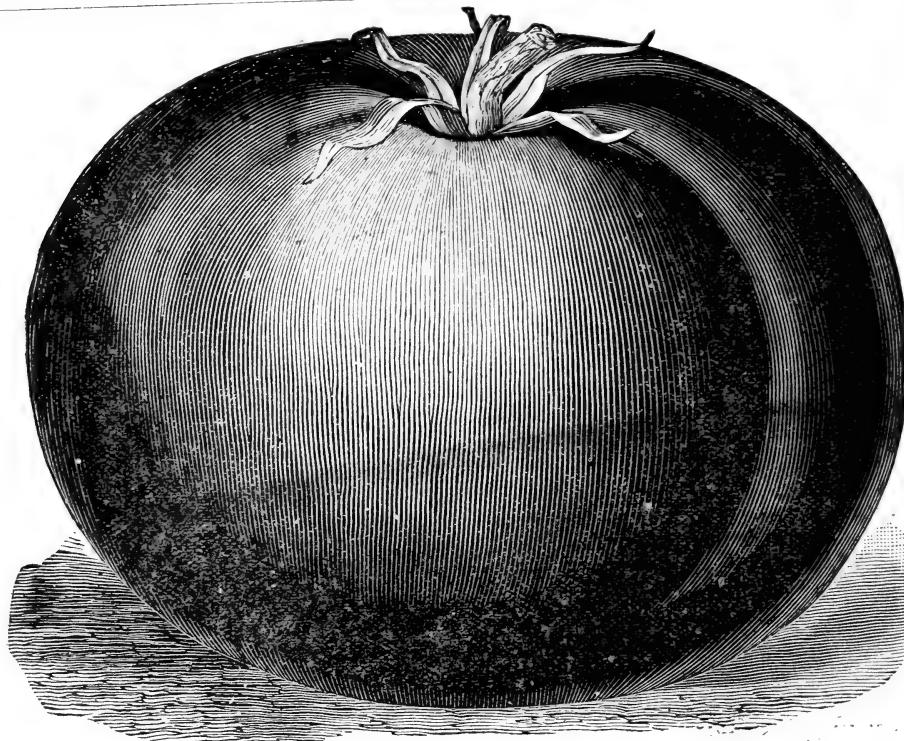
many bushels can be produced on an acre and there is scarcely a perceptible difference in size of fruits. Compared to this new tomato the **Dwarf Champion** is not in it for size of fruit. The testimonials for this splendid new Tomato are many, they come from all parts of the country and from Tomato specialists, who are known as authority where the merit of a variety is in question.

Favorite—This is one of the leading kinds for our market; it is solid, uniform in shape and of a beautiful rich, dark red color; it is also exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm. Market gardeners' favorite.

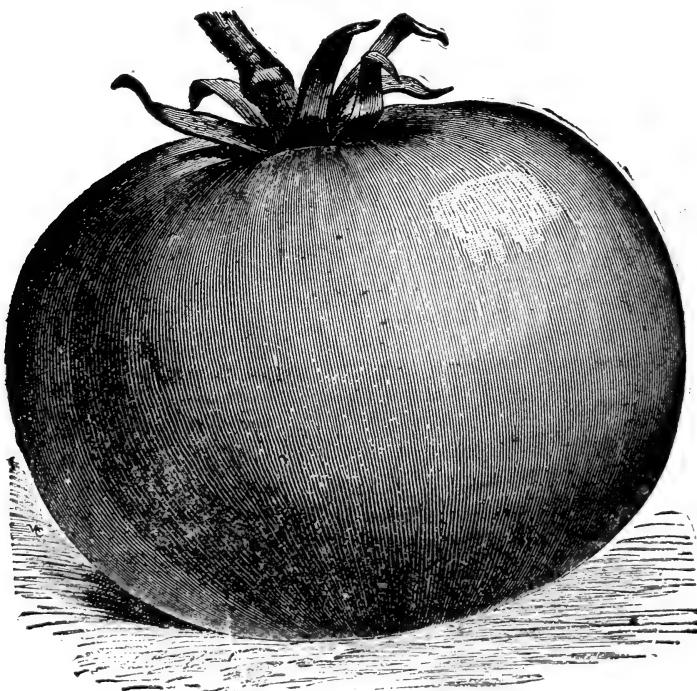
Stone—This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our Stock is superior to any offered under that name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vigorous and productive vines, fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, deep red in color and solid.

Beauty—We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it the smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin

For Fresh Seeds True to Name, send your orders to us.



Stone Tomato.



Favorite Tomato.



New Dwarf Stone Tomato.

purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

Acme—We have given a good deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest and most uniform, medium sized early, purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited tomato, either for home market or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it is one of the best. This variety is used for planting under glass.

Improved Trophy—The Trophy was



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

the first of the modern improved sorts, and it had qualities of color, size and solidity, which entitled it to hold a place against the much lauded new kinds; though all admitted it lacked in smoothness and regularity. By most careful breeding and selection, there has been produced a strain in which all the original good qualities are retained and even more highly developed, yet it compares favorably with any in smoothness, regularity and symmetry of the fruit. We offer our Improved Trophy as a sort whose large, strong, growing, vigorous and productive vine, very large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored, and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting.

Perfection—This is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, handsome, red fruit, pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactory for forcing under glass.

IMPORTANT.

Superior Stocks are necessary to the prosperity of the Market Gardener. The inferior article may be more attractive at the beginning because it costs less but the Superior Seed gives the more valuable product. You cannot afford to be without the best of Seeds.



Sparks' Earliana Tomato.

TURNIPS. Culture.

Sow in June till November in drills 16 inches apart or broad-cast and covered lightly, in new ground or in land that has been manured and worked in, the year previous. If the ground has been used for other crops for some time, the land should be sprinkled with land plaster and well worked to incorporate same. For a late spring crop they should be sown in January, February and March; when they will do very well for summer use. Ruta Bagas should be sown in drills or ridges, from middle of July to middle of September.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The earliest turnip in cultivation—about two weeks earlier than purple top strap-leaved. The root is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a purple top. Flesh white, hard and of fine quality.

Early White Spring—An early white variety; something similar to the Early White Flat Dutch Turnip, not so large, but of fine quality; best kind to be sown for early Spring crop.



Early Red or Purple Top Turnip.

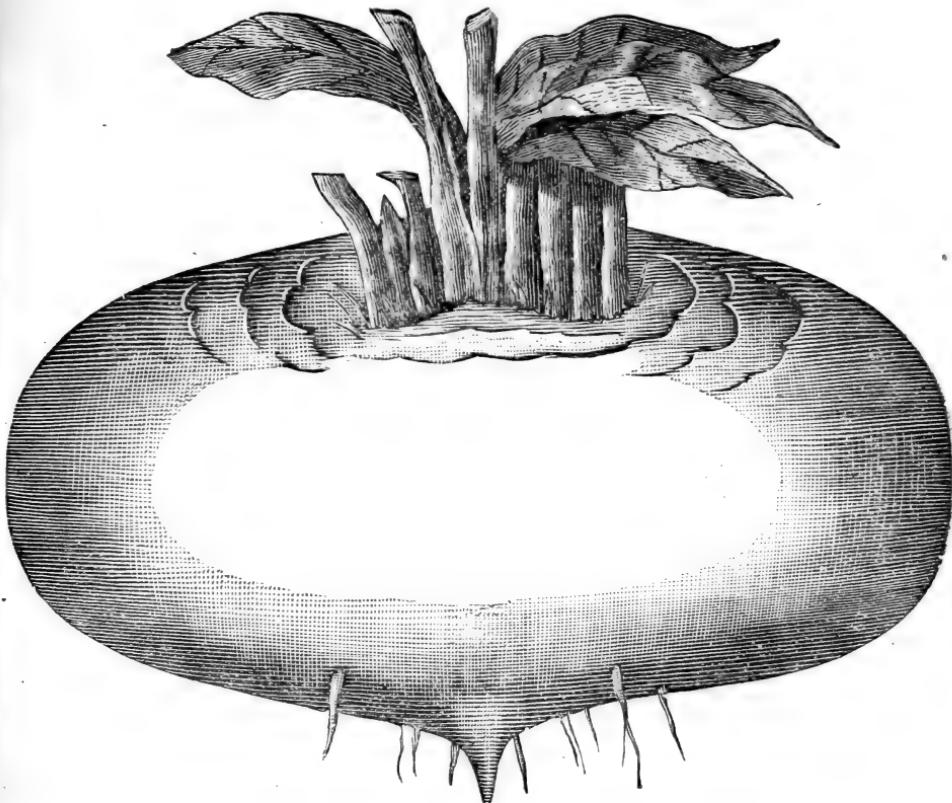
Early Purple Top (Strap-leaved).—This is an early variety and a great favorite with market gardeners here for an early crop; it is also a fine variety for family use. It is flat in shape, like a broad dish and grows to a good size and very large in rich soil. It is pure white, with a purple or dark red collar, fine grained, white fleshed and sweet, very tender. Leaves few and upright in growth; splendid for table use.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved).—This is an early kind and is largely planted for the earliest market variety, is similar in shape to the *Purple Top Flat* and also has its good qualities, but is pure white and does not sell well on the market, when the Purple Top sorts come in.

Purple Top Globe—This is the leading Turnip for the New Orleans market for a general crop and is grown extensively by the truckers here. It is of same shape as the White Globe, but has a purple or dark red collar and is beautiful in appearance, of most excellent quality, a strong grower and very hardy. It is a splendid table sort; in fact, none better to be had, as it keeps longer than any other kind, and does not become spongy as the other sorts.

Pomeranean White Globe—This is one of the most productive kinds and in

Try Schindler's Seeds and you will want no others.



Early White Flat Dutch Turnip.

good, rich soil, roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape, pure white and smooth. Splendid for table as well as for stock food.

White Egg—A quick growing sort, very early, egg or oval shaped; pure white, with small top. Flesh very sweet, firm and mild.

Cow-Horn—Is pure white in color, long in shape like a carrot, but crooked; it is inclined to grow half out of the ground. It is of rapid growth, well flavored and is fine for table use as well as for stock food.

White Hanover—This variety resembles the Ruta Baga in shape and partakes of its nature. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; is a long keeper; fine for table use and is especially recommended for feeding cattle during winter and early spring.

Large Amber Globe—One of the best yellow varieties for a field crop for stock or for table use. Flesh yellow, fine grained and

sweet; color of skin yellow, top green. It is hardy and a good keeper; should be planted more for stock food.

Yellow Globe—Almost similar to the above and the roots do not get quite as large; but more globular in shape.

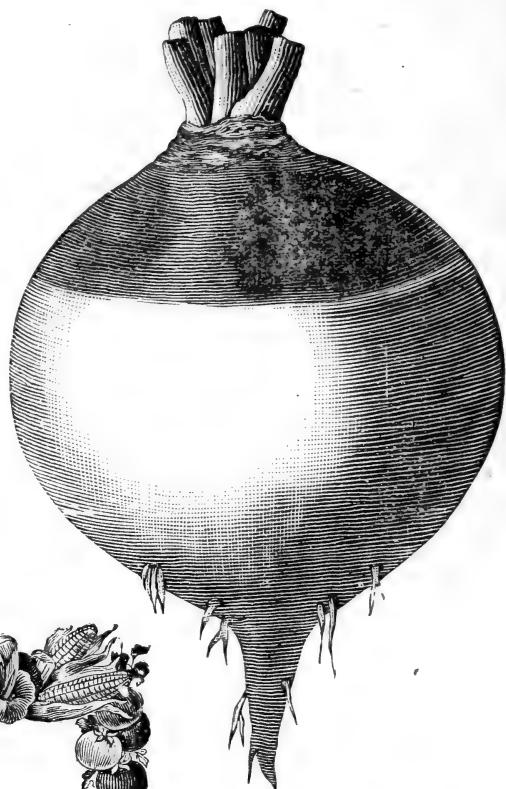
Golden Ball — Undoubtedly the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips introduced. It is of medium size; firm, hard and of excellent flavor. One of the best yellow varieties for table use. A good keeper.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga
(Long Island Grown).—This is one of the best varieties of Ruta Baga ever introduced; it is very hardy and productive and has very little neck. Uniform in shape, few side roots; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground. Leaves small and light green.

Seven Top—This variety is grown mostly in North Louisiana and parts of Mississippi, for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and grows all winter, but does not produce any eatable roots. Can be used like Spinach or Mustard.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—Produces roots of medium size, round in shape, flesh pale yellow, tender and approaches the Ruta Baga in hardiness and texture; it is very productive.

The following collections are gotten up for such parties who desire to grow an assortment of vegetables for a family garden at a low figure and also to convince the public that our seeds are what they are represented to be.—

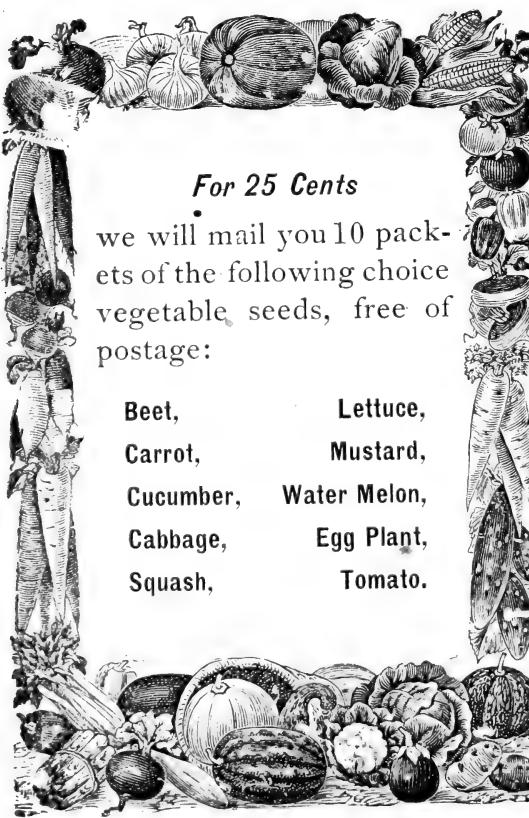


Purple Top Globe Turnip.

For 25 Cents

we will mail you 10 packets of the following choice vegetable seeds, free of postage:

Beet,	Lettuce,
Carrot,	Mustard,
Cucumber,	Water Melon,
Cabbage,	Egg Plant,
Squash,	Tomato.



For 50 Cents

we will mail 20 packets as follows:

Beets,	Water Melon,
Cabbage,	Musk Melon,
Carrots,	Mustard,
Celery,	Okra,
Cucumber,	Onion,
Collards,	Sweet Pepper,
Egg Plant,	Parsley,
Endive,	Squash,
Lettuce,	Tomato,
Leek	Turnip.

Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts!

NOVELTIES.

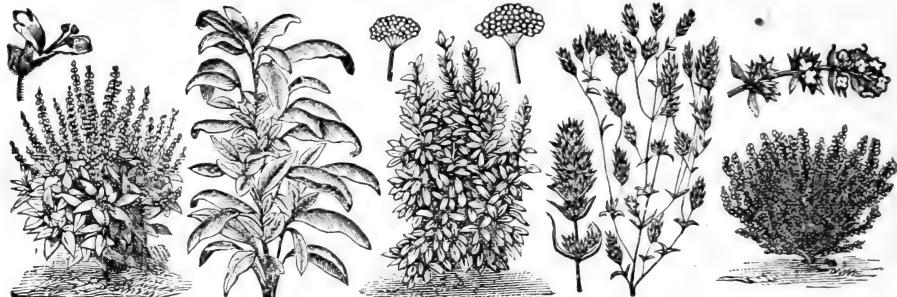
New Golden Carmine Pole Beans—This new variety is a wonderfully robust grower, bearing a profusion of large, fleshy, golden-yellow pods when young, but as they approach full size, they are mottled and streaked with an unusually bright carmine color. The pods are similar in size to the Worcester Horticultural Mammoth, but is a week to ten days earlier and is fine when young on account of the greater meatiness and rich golden color. The pods grow from six to eight inches in length and from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in breadth. It is also less liable to rust than any other wax bean. *It is well worthy of a trial.* Price per packet, 10cts.; pint, 35cts. post-paid By express or freight, pint, 25cts.; Quart, 45cts.; gallon, \$1.50.

New Dwarf Champion Peas—This is a dwarf-growing pea, with all the merits of the well-known and reliable Champion, of England which has been the standard large-podded late variety. It is of a hardy, robust and vigorous growth, two feet in height productive of handsome dark-green pods, three inches in length, well filled and in great abundance, of unsurpassed quality. In warm soils and locations it will give better results than the Champion of England, as the foliage is not so large and dense, therefore, less liable to mildew during hot weather. Recommend it highly. Price, per packet, 10 cts.; pint, 20cts., post-paid; by express or freight, 25cts. per quart; 75cts. per gallon; \$1.50 per peck.



For Fresh Seeds True to Name send your order to us.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.



Sweet Basil.

Sage.

Caraway.

Summer Savory.

Thyme.

General Cultural Directions.

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor, but in all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed. Seed should be sown early in spring; such varieties as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil are best sown in a frame and then transplanted into the garden. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise (*Pimpinelle anisum*).—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable, aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic, and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines, it is also very good for flatulence and colic in babies. Sow early and thin to six to ten plants to foot of row.

Balm (*Melisse officinalis*). — A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called balm wine.

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*). — A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seed and stems have the flavor of cloves, and are used for flavoring soups and sauces.

Bene (*Sesamum orientale*).—This plant is grown here in the south for its seeds and leaves which have medicinal virtues. The seeds furnish an oil used for softening and whitening the skin, and also for flavoring a Creole confection called *Plarine*. The leaves immersed in water, make a cooling drink beneficial for bowel derangements.

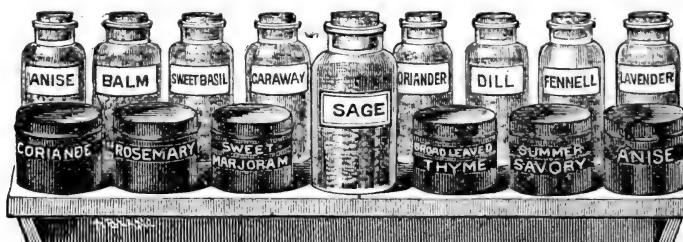
Borage (*Borago officinalis*).—A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasture. The leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable taste and flavor. Sow in beds and thin to six to ten inches apart. In some localities this sows itself and becomes a weed.

Coriander (*Coriandrum Sativum*). — The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery.

Caraway (*Carum carvi*).—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery cakes, Rye bread, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed in the next season, but when sown in the spring, will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills in two or three feet apart, and thin out if necessary.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*). — An annual grown for its seeds, as well as for the greens as they both have a strong aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. The seed is good for flatulence and colic in infants, and the greens are excellent for flavoring pickles.

Fennel (*Sweet Florence; Foeniculum officinale*).—This is grown extensively here by the



Italian gardeners for the market, and is also called *Italian celery*. It is used for soups, fish sauces and salads; is also eaten like celery dipped in salt. The seeds are also used for flavoring Meats, confectionery etc.

Lavender (*Lavandula vera*). — Hardy, perennial, growing about two feet high. Used for the distillation of lavender water, or dried and used to perfume linen. Pick before it becomes dry and hard and dry quickly, so it will retain its odor.

Marjoram; Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*). A perennial, the young tender tops being used green for flavoring or they may be dried and used for winter for flavoring meats, sausage etc.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). — Hardy perennial with fragrant odor and warm, aromatic bitter taste. Used for tea.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*). — A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter, and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suf-

fered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*). — A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.

Summer Savory (*Satureia hortensis*). — A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). — This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

GRASS SEEDS.



Red Top Grass.

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*). — In Pennsylvania and states further south, this is known as *Herd's Grass*, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. When sown alone, use about twenty-eight pounds of seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

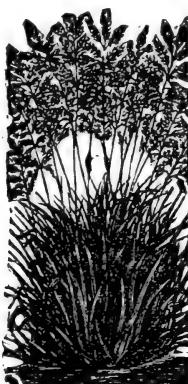
Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). — One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It

has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time as clover, the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about twenty-eight pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfit it for lawns.



Orchard Grass.

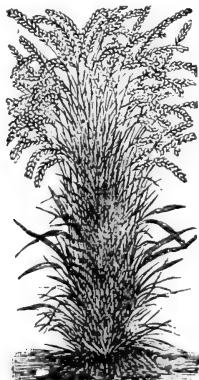
If you want to make a success in gardening, try Schindler's Seeds.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass. *Fancy Clean, (Poa pratensis).*—Some times called June grass, but the true June or WireGrass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasture about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Sow early in the spring, or in October or November.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).—This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre; if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses.



English or Perennial Rye Grass.

English or Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*).—A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. Sow thirty to

forty pounds per acre, in spring. Splendid for making lawns.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass (*Festuca pratensis*).—A perennial grass from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*).—A hardy perennial much used in the south and west. Its roots penetrate deep, and it thrives on any good soil. It yields a heavy crop, and is valuable both for meadow and pasture. If used alone, sow about thirty to forty pounds per acre.

Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*).—No other grass is better known in the south than this variety; it is easily grown from seed and also by sodding. It is splendid for pasturage and is best for making lawns; for this purpose it cannot be excelled, if cut close occasionally; it will grow thick and dense, making a regular carpet. It is superior (for lawns or golf links) to any lawn grass mixture on the market.



Red Clover.

Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*).—This is a fine grass for sowing late in fall, for cutting early in spring and feeding green to stock of all kinds. Can also be sown early in spring for pasture. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to an acre.

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*).—Same as the red excepting the flowers are white; generally used for pasturage and Bees.

Alfalfa or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). This clover-like plant, growing from two to three feet in height is especially adapted for



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

dry climates and soils. It strongly resembles clover in habit of growth and feed value, but withstands drought much better. It is a perennial plant on well-drained soils, so that when once established it will continue to produce large crops from five to ten years; sometimes longer; on rich high land it produces four to five cuttings in a single season. The plant is quite hardy, but does not succeed well on low, wet soils,



Crimson Clover.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual variety providing large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom will make excellent hay. It should not be allowed

to grow too old, or the seed-heads are liable to cause hair-balls to form in the animals stomachs to their great injury. It is for use as a green manure and cover crops that this plant is most highly esteemed. It improves poor lands and restores to fertility those worn by excessive culture. Seed should be sown early in August or September, so that the plants will become well established before winter. It is especially valuable for sowing amongst corn or other crops at time of the last cultivation, as it will secure a good stand in the partial shade, forming an excellent cover for the land after the crop is taken off, and will afford a close, dense mat of growing foliage to turn under in the spring. Sow at rate 15 lbs. to the acre.

Sainfoin or Esparsette (*Onobrychis sativa*).—This is a very valuable perennial plant for the Southern States; it is quite hardy after it becomes well established. It has strong, deeply branching roots, and will succeed in very dry soils, sand, and even in gravel. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Bushel weighs about 24 pounds.

Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halapense*).—This grass is popular in some portions of the South and West, being of quick growth, the stout stalks reaching a height of six or eight feet before flowering; should be cut for hay when it is coming into bloom. When once established, it is difficult to eradicate. 25 lbs. to the bushel; about 1 bushel to the acre.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats—This is the only variety of oats which is not liable to rust here in the South. It is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown for winter and spring feeding and will save lots of corn. The seed can be sown beginning of October until latter part of November and again during January and February. They should not be sown as thick as the other kinds, as they have a tendency to stool. Use one and a half bushel to the acre.

Texas Rye—This is sown during the fall months up to January for forage and pasture. During Winter and early spring it also does well if planted thinly with Texas Rust Proof Oats.

Texas Barley—Should be planted in Fall and Winter for forage and is used for feeding, in its green state. It is eagerly eaten by live-stock of all kinds and is very nutritious. Sow on rich soil.

German Millet—This is the favorite variety for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay for forage during the summer months. Being of very strong growth, the seed should not be sown too thickly; one bushel to the acre.

Velvet Bean—This bean originated in Florida a few years ago, and has become very popular with the farmers and planters in the South. It makes a splendid forage for stock.

and makes a splendid fertilizer, if turned under like cow-peas. The vine is most rampant in growth, branching freely and growing quickly to a great length; they are thickly clothed with large green leaves. Planted to enrich the soil, they should be allowed to die down, as it is impossible to plow under the dense network of strong vines while in the growing state.

Giant Beggar Weed — This quickly growing plant is now extensively grown in the Southern States. Sown from beginning of April until June; the seed being small should be simply rolled after sowing broad-cast. Eight to ten pounds are sufficient for an acre of land; growth is extremely rapid, and the plant may be pastured or cut for forage at any stage, but should be cut for hay before the seed ripens and slowly dried in windrows like clover.

Burr or California Clover — This clover is supposed to come from Chili. It is often mistaken for alfalfa in growth, but is quite distinct in blossom. Burr clover produces 2 to 3 yellow blossoms in each cluster and lucerne has several blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing and hay. The seeds are produced in burr-like pods and are hard to remove, therefore, they are sown in the burr, half bushel to the acre. Cover the seed lightly and sow in the fall.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Farmers of the United States are just beginning to find out what England has known for many years, that the Fodder Rape is the most valuable green feeding plant known, especially for sheep. Dwarf Essex Rape is easily grown and perfectly hardy, and possesses remarkable fattening properties. One acre will pasture thirty-six head two months and lambs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds a month. *Pigs and Cattle are also very fond of it.* The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed by the end of September, and the crop can be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed. It does well sown with oats. After the oats are cut the Rape grows rapidly. From $\frac{1}{2}$ acre there were cut 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of green rape, or it yielded at the rate of 19 tons per acre. If the soil is rich and clean sow broad-cast; if not so clean, sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. When sown broad-cast use 10 lbs., and if in drills, 4 lbs. to the acre. True Dwarf-Essex Rape, our own importation.

Australian Salt Bush — A forage plant for alkali soils, and for regions subject to periodic drought. This is a most wonderful forage plant; as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands, that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of creeping habit. From twenty to thirty tons of green fodder have been harvested from

one acre. It has further been proved that after three or four crops have been grown on alkali land, the soil is then capable of producing any other vegetation. In many sections of the states this is in itself of priceless value. This plant has been very extensively tried at the California experimental station, where single plants, grown on the poorest alkali land, have reached a diameter of sixteen feet in one season. One pound of seed will plant an acre. It grows readily from seed, and requires no cultivation.

VETCHES.



Sand, or Winter Vetch.

Sand, Winter or Hairy (Vicia villosa) — This is the best variety and thrives well on poor soil, especially arid sandy lands. It is best sown in the fall, but does well also if sown early in spring. It grows to a height of from three to four feet and can be cut twice for fodder, first when the blooms appear and then it can be cut for the seed. Very nutritious and hardy. Sow one and one-half bushels to the acre.

Teosinte (Reana luxurians) — This is a valuable forage plant resembling Indian Corn in appearance and grows very quickly, producing a large quantity of forage. The leaves are much longer and broader than those of Indian Corn, also more abundant, while the stalks contain a sweeter sap. The forage is exceedingly tender and is greedily eaten by horses, mules and cattle. As it is quite susceptible to cold, the seed should not be sown before latter part of February, beginning of March.

SORCHUM.

Early Amber—This variety is extensively grown here in the South for forage and cutting green when half grown, and makes a splendid fodder for feeding horses, mules and cattle. It is also grown on a small scale for making syrup in such localities in the South where sugar cane does not thrive well.

Early Orange—This sort is almost similar to the Early Amber, but is said to produce more saccharine matter and juice.

KAFFIR-CORN.

Kaffir-Corn.

This is a variety of Sorghum which grows from four to five feet in height; in habit of growth the plant is low, stocks perfectly erect and foliage wide. It produces an abundance of forage, of which horses and cattle are fond of; it also produces a large quantity of seeds which makes splendid feed for fowl of all kind. Requires 10 lbs. to sow an acre.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts can be raised with but little expense, and are an exceedingly productive and paying crop. They are planted in much the

same manner as potatoes, and require but little care beyond hilling up the young plants.



SPANISH PEANUTS.

Spanish—This is an early variety and very prolific. The pea is smaller than the Virginia and Tennessee; but fills out well, making no pops. Can be planted close in the row and yield largely per acre. Splendid for feeding hogs; also fine for roasting. Should be sown during March, April and May.

White Virginia—This is the original peanut or *pindar*, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. Produces pods or shells from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length containing from 3 to 5 peas in a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting.

SOW
SCHINDLER'S
GRASS and CLOVER SEED
—FOR—
PERMANENT PASTURE
AND HAY.

*They are always Clean and
Free from Weeds.*

FLOWER SEEDS.

ANNUALS AND OTHER FLOWERS BLOOMING THE FIRST YEAR FROM SEED.



AILANTHUS, OR TREE OF HEAVEN.

AILANTHUS—(Tree of Heaven).—This splendid ornamental tree is a native of China, where it is called the Tree of Heaven, from its great beauty. It is very hardy and grows in any soil, no matter how poor and grows from 6 to 10 feet high from seed the first summer. The leaves, from 5 to 6 feet in length, give it a grand appearance. Nothing outside the tropics can rival it for lawn decoration. Large panicles of bloom, followed in season by great clusters of colored seed pods, make the tree a continual thing of beauty. The cut represents a portion of a tree in bloom and also a seedling tree four months from sowing. For beautifying lawns and flower beds nothing can be finer, they being even more beautiful than Ricinus or Cannas. Pkt. 5 cts. Give it a trial.

Adonis, Aestivalis, or Flos Adonis—Has fine, pretty foliage, with bright scarlet flowers. November till April.

Alyssum Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum)—This is of easiest culture and its fragrant, pure white flowers which it bears in clusters bloom almost all summer and are splendid for making bouquets. Sow October till March.

Antirrhinum Majus—Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early,

if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.



Snapdragon.

Aster—German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flowers, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high.

Aster—Trufaut's Paeony-Flowered. Large double peony-shaped flowers of fine mixed colors; one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December until March. They can be cultivated in pots to perfection.

Amaranthus Caudatus—Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful, three feet high.



Calceopsis or Correopsis.

Amaranthus Tricolor—Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.



Double Mixed Balsams.

Amaranthus Bicolor — Two-colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

Amaranthus Salicifolius — Fountain plant. — Rich colored foliage; very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

Aquilegia — Columbine. Beautifully curiously formed, various tinted flowers. Bloom early in spring and fall. Hardy perennial; sow from October till March.



Lobelia Erinus.

Ageratum (Mexicanum) — Fine plants for masses in the garden for winter and early spring blooming; flowers are brush like in appearance; remain long in bloom.



Cockscomb.

Abutilon or Bell-Flower — These plants are easily grown and bloom profusely during the early spring and summer months. They grow readily from seed and make large fine shrubs, and are beautiful with their bell-shaped flowers.



Margarite Carnation.



Cosmos.

Althea Rosea (*Hollyhock*).—A beautiful plant growing from 4 to 6 feet high and producing a large number of flowers along the main stem or trunk, of variegated colors. Sow from October till April.

Balsamina Camelia - Flora — Double Mixed Balsams. A free blooming plant of easy culture. The flowers resemble a camelia in form and are of large size. Our mixture contains all the finest variegated colors and cannot be excelled. Sow from February till August.

Balsams, Double White—This is a perfectly double variety and pure white.

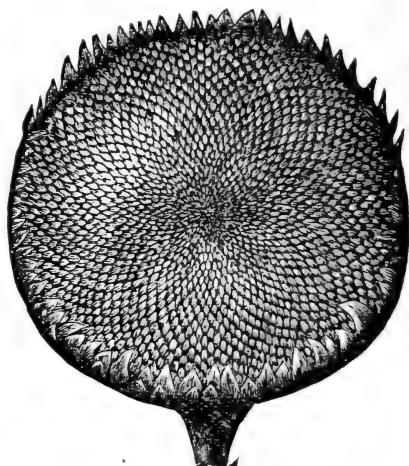
Bellis Perennis—Double Daisy, easily grown from seed and come into flower in a

short time; they are indispensable for spring flowers for the garden. October till February.

Browallia—Handsome plants, eighteen inches tall, with shining green foliage and bright blue and pure white flowers mixed. Sow in February and March. Also in November under glass.

Cacalia Coccinea — Tassel Flower. Small tassel-like blooms, often called "Flora's Paint Brush," gracefully borne on long stems. February till May.

Calendula (*Officinalis*).—Pot Marigold. An aromatic herb; but is mostly planted for its beautiful golden yellow flowers. Sow from January till April.



RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Calleopsis or Coreopsis—Compact plants, covered with bright golden flowers, each marked with dark brown center. Sometimes called Bright Eye Daisy. Sow December to April.

Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*)—Is easily grown from seed, and is certainly one of the most showy and brilliant of annuals. The combs of the varieties grown from our seed often grow a foot or more across the top. Sow from February till August.

Glasgow Prize—A fine dwarf variety, dark leaves and large crimson combs.

Dwarf Mixed—Large solid heads of bloom, red, yellow and variegated colors.

Campanula Speculum—Bell-Flower, or Venus' Looking-Glass. Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December until March.

Centaurea Cyanus—Bottle pink. A hardy annual of easy culture, of various colors; two feet high.



Mixed Cannas.

Centaurea Suavolens—Yellow Sweet, Sultan. December to April.

Cineraria Maritima—“Dusty Miller.” A handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

Coleus—A well known and beautiful bedding plant, which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

Chrysanthemum—Double Mixed. Fine summer bloomers of different colors; they make a fine showing when planted in groups. March to May.

Cannas—Finest mixed colors, tall and dwarf. Sow from February till April.

Candy-Tuft—White and Purple. Among the most useful of perfectly hardy annuals; produces neat clusters of flowers very freely, which are very fragrant. Sow October until April.

Cosmos—Of very rapid growth and make large bushes, fully 5 to 6 feet high, which are a mass of elegant foliage. From August until November each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms. The flowers resemble single dahlias. They are easily raised and make a grand display. The flowers are of many different colors.

Dianthus Chinensis (Double Chinese Pink)—Produces clusters of small double flowers, fine mixed; one foot high. From October to April.



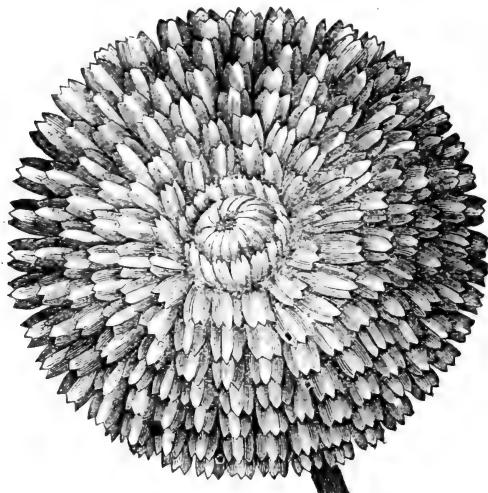
Dianthus Hedewigii.

Dianthus Hedewigii—Finest mixed (Japan Pink). This is a very showy variety. The flowers are large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow October till April.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William). Of beautiful colors and very showy; should be sown early in order to have them bloom the first spring. One and a half to two feet high. Sow October till April.



German Stocks.



German Quilled Aster.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, Margarita—Marguerite Carnation. These lovely, fragrant Marguerite carnations will bloom in about four months, after sowing the seed. The plants do well in pots, as well as in the open ground and are of vigorous growth and require no support. Eighty per cent produce double flowers and are exquisitely sweet. They are of remarkable colors and shades. Sow November till April.



Giant Trimardean Pansy.

Delphinium—Larkspur. Well known annuals of great beauty and noted for richness of colors.

Double Dwarf Rocket—Finest mixed.

Tall Rocket—Double mixed.

Dahlia—Double, large Flowering. The double dahlia can be grown easily from seed and produces fine flowers the first year. The seed should be sown from February till June.

Escholtzia (California poppy). — Mixed flowers. Flowers yellow, orange and white; leaves very finely cut; grows 10 to 12 inches; very showy. December till April.

Gaillardia—This plant produces flowers of magnificent size and wonderful profusion and are greatly admired for their fine forms and rich blending colors. Sow January till April.



Rocket Larkspur.

Geranium Zonale—This is a decorative plant, very attractive when grown in pots and transplanted in the summer in a half-shady place in the garden, where they will bloom profusely. They are of all colors and are easily grown from seed, when sown in boxes.

Heliotrope—Mixed. This flower is loved by almost every one and is as easily grown from seed as the phlox or petunia. It is a strong grower and produces flowers in purple, lavender and white colors in profusion.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Album and Rubrum—Red and white everlasting flower. Very showy double flowers, two feet high. December to April.

Do not buy cheap and spurious seeds as it is only a waste of time and money.

tractive. Said to be anti-malarious. Can be sown from February until June.



Mixed Verbena.

Helianthus Flora Pleno—(Double Flowering Sunflower.) This variety grows about the same height as the large Russian Sunflower; but produces an abundance of flowers which are smaller in size, but very at-



Abutilon or Bell Flower.

Russian Sunflower—This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is the best egg producing food known. The seed is also used here on a large scale for feeding hard-bill birds, such as the Red bird or Cardinal and Parrots, which are very fond of it.

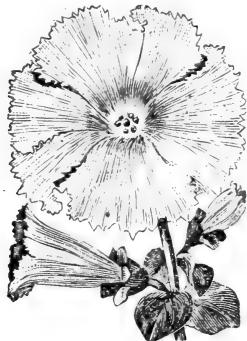


NEW ZEBRA
ZINNIAS

Schindler's Seeds are always Pure and Reliable.

Lobelia (*Eruca compacta*).—Very dwarf plants; growing four to six inches high and forming dense masses of blue flowers. Of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. Sow October till April.

Mathiola (*Annua*).—Sweet scented stocks. A charming hardy annual, produces flowers from white to dark blue and crimson colors. Sow in rich soil from October till April.

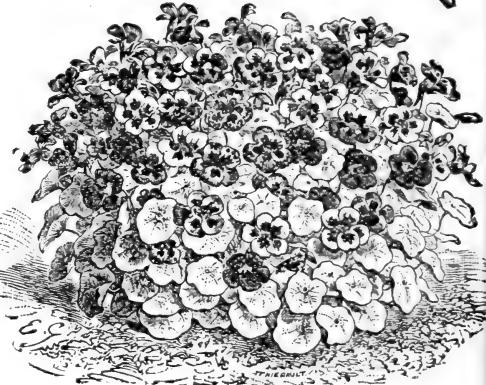


Petunia Hybrida.

Mesembryanthemum Crystal-linum. (Ice plant)—This beautiful plant is splendid for growing in hanging baskets or for bedding. It has singular icy foliage. Sow February till April.

Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru).—This is the well-known Four O'Clock of variegated and mixed colors. It grows as easily as weeds and is splendid to plant in garden spots, near fences and places where other flowering

plants will not do well. They produce an abundance of flowers of brilliant colors. February till June.



Dwarf Nasturtium.

Marigold, French Dwarf—A very dwarf growing compact plant which produces



Large Trimardeau Pansy.

Schindler's Seed's grow and give entire satisfaction.

flowers of yellow and brown color. January till April.

Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*).—A quick growing annual, highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance. It grows most rapidly and produces the largest and finest spikes of blossoms during cool moist weather of early spring and fall months; but will bloom all summer if seed is sown in the Spring. Sow December till April,

Myosotis Palustris — (*Forget me-not*). This charming little plant succeeds best in a half-shady position in the garden and requires sandy and moist soil. They produce small blue flowers in clusters.

Nemophila Insignis — Blue Grove Love. Of neat compact habit, free blooming, producing bright blue flowers with white center; of easy culture. Sow December till April.

Nigella Damascena — Love-in-a-mist. Very showy in foliage and flowers.

The pretty blue and white flowers are surrounded by a delicate wreath of mossy foliage.

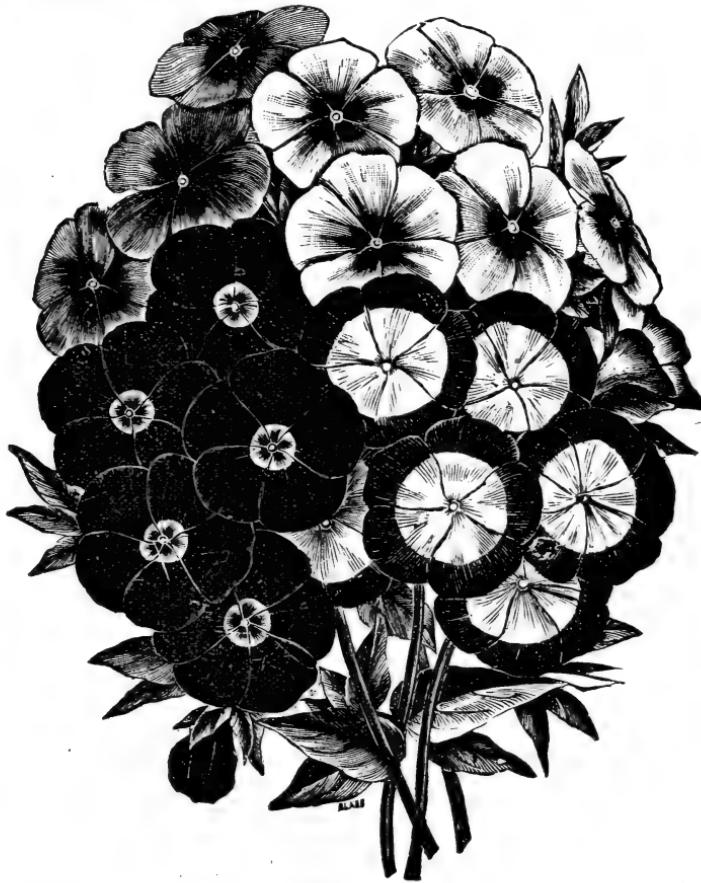
Nasturtiums (*Dwarf and Tall*).—Mixed colors. This plant is of easy culture, produces fine foliage and flowers of beautiful variegated colors; it can be trained on trellises, although it does not grow very high. The dwarf variety can be grown in pots or hanging baskets and are very ornamental.

Marigold, Tall African—This variety is stronger in habit and produces larger flowers, yellow in color.

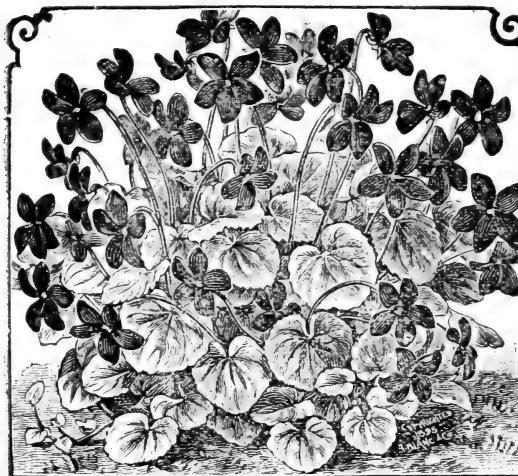
Papaver Somniferum—Double Poppy. This is the true Opium Poppy of extra large size, of different colors; very showy. October till April. Should not be transplanted.

Ranunculus, Flowered Poppy—Small double French variety. Double-fringed flowers. October till April.

Pansies (*Viola tricolor maxima*). — Large mixed Pansy. Pansy seed is a specialty with



Mixed Phlox.



Sweet Violet.

us. We have only the finest strains, in color and size, and the best of seed to be obtained.

Improved Giant Trimardeau—Remarkable for the large size of the flowers, which, however, are not so circular in form as the German varieties. Most of the flowers are marked with three large blotches or spots.

Large Mixed German Pansies—These are famous for their almost endless variety of charming shades of colors, united with good size and most perfect form of flowers. They bloom profusely and embrace all the solid or self-colors; delicately shaded flowers; five spotted and three spotted. Sow October till March.

Petunia Hybrida—Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. January till May.

Phlox Drummondii—Drummond's Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. All fine colors mixed. One foot high. December till April.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Alba—Pure white, some with purple or violet eye.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Stellata Splendens—This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

Portulaca—A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots; or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca Grandiflora, Fl. Pl.—Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers. Half foot high. February till August.

Primula Veris—Cowslip. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

Primula Chinensis—Chinese Primrose. A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors; mixed, per package, 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Pyrethrum Aurea—Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Aster. It has bright yellow leaves, which makes it very showy if massed as a border.

Ricinus. (Castor Oil Bean)—Semi-tropical plants, which are grown largely for their great size and picturesque foliage. The plants are surmounted by large spikes of flowers and brilliantly colored spiny seed pods. March till May.

Sensitive Plant, (*Mimosa pudica*)—The Sensitive Plant is very chaste and elegant in foliage, the leaves being delicately binated, while it bears small pink flowers in globose heads. It affords much amusement by its sensitive character—even when slightly touched the leaves instantly close and droop; easily grown.

Salvia Splendens, (*Large-flowering Scarlet Sage*)—Under our hot summer sun, "this flame-colored beauty" is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensively brilliant, with great spikes of bloom completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as two hundred spikes of flowers, each spike ten to twelve inches in length.

Scabiosa, (*Mourning Bride*).—The old and well-known Sweet Scabious is not so generally cultivated as it deserves. The perfectly double flowers are useful for cutting; they are gracefully borne upon long slender stems, well above the foliage.

Sweet Sultan, (*Centaurea suaveolens*).—The Yellow Sweet Sultan produces its handsome, brush-like, bright-yellow flowers in wonderful profusion. The flowers have long stems and keep well.

Convince yourself by trying Schindler's Seeds.

Torenia Fournieri—Charming plants for pot culture and in the open garden; are very attractive in beds or masses; exceedingly free bloomers. They produce lovely velvety-blue flowers, with three large spots of darkest blue and a bright yellow throat; bloom until frost. February till May.

Verbena Hybrida—Extra fine mixed. Free-flowering, hardy annuals, of low spreading growth. Single plants in rich soil will cover a space three to four feet in diameter and furnish a profusion of flowers. The flower-heads are of good size and fine regular form, highly valued for cut-flower decoration. If the flowers are kept cut off before seeding, the plants will bloom much more freely. Of late years the plants raised from cuttings and sold by florists have become quite diseased. Plants grown from seed are not only cheaper, but are strong and vigorous in growth, with rich dark-green foliage, and continue in bloom until cut off by heavy frosts.

White Verbena Flowers pure white and of fine fragrance.

Italian Striped—Very showy; striped flowers of many bright colors.

Vinca—Rosea and Alba. Splendid pot and bedding plants; eighteen inches high, with glossy green leaves and circular flowers.

Zinnias—No flowers are easier grown from seed in the open ground and they are a beauty in the garden when planted in groups or masses. They bloom during the whole summer. They have been improved upon so much that a majority of the new varieties resemble the Dahlia from a distance. Sow from February till August.

Choice Double Mixed—Double flowers, of good form and quite large size; brilliant colors.

Double White—Dahlia-like flowers, perfectly double and of the purest, snowy-white.

CLIMBERS.

Antigonum Leptopus (*Rosa Montana*)—This is one of the finest perennial climbers for the South. It is a native of Mexico and is well adapted to our climate. It is of rapid growth and produces long racemes of beautiful pink flowers. In the winter the vine should be cut down and the roots recovered with moss or straw. Flowers freely the first year. Sow February till April.

Aristolochia Elegans—(Dutchman's Pipé)—This plant is of vigorous growth and is most suitable for the Southern States. It bears large flowers of a rich purple color, with irregular markings of creamy white and golden yellow center. This plant blooms when quite young and continues until killed by frost. Sow from January till March.



Maurandia Barclayana.

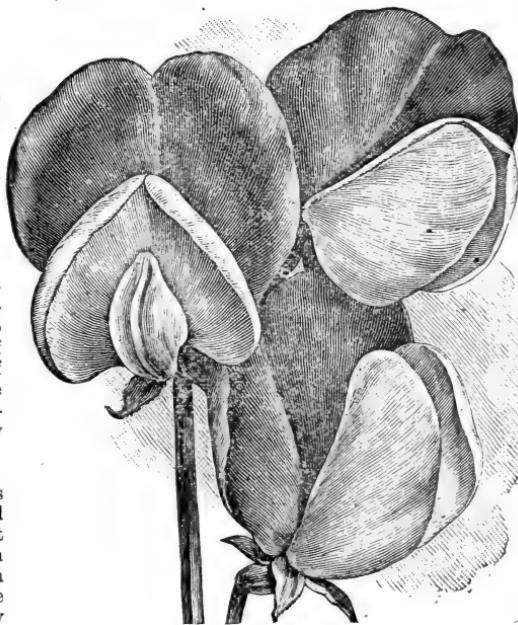
Benincasa Cerifera (Wax Gourd).—A strong growing vine with long-shaped dark crimson fruit, when ripe, has a fine musky odor; it is splendid for making preserves.

Balloon Vine (*Cardiospermum*).—The Balloon Vine or "Love-in-a-puff" is of rapid growth, with pretty foliage and inflated capsules or seed-pods.

Cobaea Scandens—Of rapid growth and large size, with fine foliage. Most graceful with large bell-shaped flowers of a beautiful violet hue.

Cypress Vine—Delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped flowers.

Scarlet—Intensely rich scarlet.



White Sweet Peas.



Japanese Morning Glories.

White—Purest paper white.

Curcurbita—Ornamental Gourd, Mixed. This is a fine climber, making fine shade and producing gourds of all shapes and form. Sow February till April.

Curcurbita Lagenaria Dulcis—Sweet Gourd. This is a strong growing vine which produces long-green club-like fruit, which makes a palatable dish when used green like squash.

Dolichos. (Hyacinth Bean).—Of extra rapid growth; runs from 20 to 30 feet high and produces purple and white flowers, which turn into purple beans. Very ornamental.

Evening Glory (*Ipomoea Bona Nox*).—This is of a rapid growth and produces large white flowers, which open in the evening; it is often advertised as the Moon-flower.

Maurandia Barclayana—Mixed rapid growing vine producing rose, purple and white colored flowers and elegant foliage.

Mina Lobata—The flowers appear on fork-like racemes, rising almost erect out of the dense and luxuriant foliage; they are, as buds, at first bright red, but change through orange-yellow to yellowish-white when in full bloom. It is a quite rapid-growing climber, if started early in pots under glass.

Momordica Balsamina—Balsam Apple.—This is a beautiful delicate climber of luxuriant foliage; it produces a warty, elongated fruit, which when ripe turns red. The fruit, when ripe, is put into a glass jar with whiskey and is splendid for healing cuts and bruises. Sow March till May.

Morning Glories (*Imperial Japanese*).—This is one of the greatest improvements of the common Morning Glory. They are of an increased size, of beautiful, variegated colors and some are fringed. The foliage is also very pretty, as some of the leaves are marbled with white and golden yellow spots. No garden should be without this marvelous flower. Sow February till May,

Luffa Acutangula (Dish Rag Vine).—A rapid growing vine, with large foliage: splendid for making shade or covering unsightly out-houses or walls. It produces long green fruit which when dry, can be used for washing dishes; also in making ornamental baskets.

Sweet Peas (Mixed).—This flowering pea is too well known to be described. Our mixture consists of all the finest and lately introduced varieties and cannot be surpassed for quality.

Blanche Burpee (Pure White).—A grand, large flower of pure whiteness. Vines are of strong growth, blooming profusely throughout the season.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Anemones—Double Flowering. The roots should be planted in spring and fall, in pots, boxes or the open ground. Of different colors, fine for planting in masses with hyacinths and Ranunculus. Price, 30 cts. per doz.

Calla Lily. (*Lily of the Nile*).—This is a beautiful pot plant and is very ornamental when in bloom for home culture. The proper time to plant them is in October and November; they can also be planted throughout winter and spring. They require a great deal of

Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities.



Sweet Peas. (Mixed.)



Momordica Balsamina.

moisture; they are splendid for fish ponds and fountains and thrive well if the pot is half elevated above the water.

Price 25c. each.

Chinese Sacred Lilies—This is one of the finest bulbs for in-door culture. It should be planted in a bowl or wide dish, in which gravel stones or pieces of brick have been put in place; then fill the bowl a little over half full of water and place in a dark room for two or three weeks to draw root, after which it can be gradually brought to the light, and will bloom shortly thereafter. It produces beautiful flowers on trusses, pure white in color, with yellow center.

Price, 10c each.

Dahlias—This is one of the leading bulbs grown in the South especially in the vicinity of New Orleans; they are grown mostly for flowers for "All Saints" day. The roots we offer are all of double flowers and of all colors. Should not be planted before latter part of March, beginning of April.

Price 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Gladiolus—These summer-flowering bulbs are easily grown and produce a great display of brilliant flowers at small expense. Our Stock is grown from the most beautiful French hybrid varieties, embracing a grand range of the most beautiful shades of colors, combined with large size and fine open form of flowers.

Price 50c per doz.

Gloxiniyas (*Hybrida*).—This is one of the finest and easiest grown bulbs for window-pot culture for the South. They do very well in half shady situations and produce beautiful bell-shaped flowers of all colors, a good percentage being variegated. The leaves are an ornament for their velvety texture. When in bloom they require a good deal of moisture. Plant early in spring in sandy soil.

Price 25c each.

Hyacinths—This is one of the easiest out-door bulbs to plant. They are double and single flowering of red, blue, white, pink and

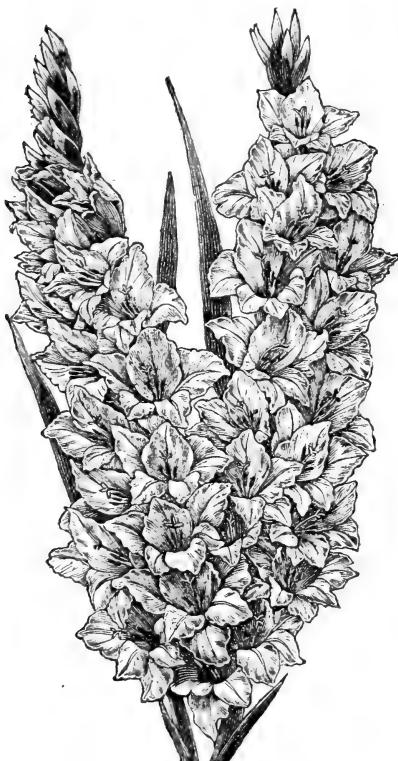
If you want to make a success in gardening, buy Schindler's Seeds.

yellow colors. Plant from October till March. They can also be easily grown in pots or in bottles with water. If put in bottles, use a pickle jar with the mouth large enough to rest the bulb on top; fill with water and put in a dark room for two or three weeks; then put it gradually to the light and in short a time it will bloom.

Price 50c and 75c, per doz.

Narcissus—Double white, Paper-White, Trumpet-Major. These are fine bulbs for open-ground planting for early winter and spring flowers. They require no attention after being planted. Should be planted from October till February.

Price 40c per doz.



Gladiolus Mixed.

HARDY JAPANESE LILIES.

Lilium Auratum (*The Golden-Banded Lily of Japan*).—This is the largest and finest of all Lilies. The grand open star-like flowers frequently measure ten inches in diameter and are delightfully fragrant. The petals a clear ivory-white, banded with rich golden yellow and heavily spotted at base with deep crimson.

Price 20c, each.

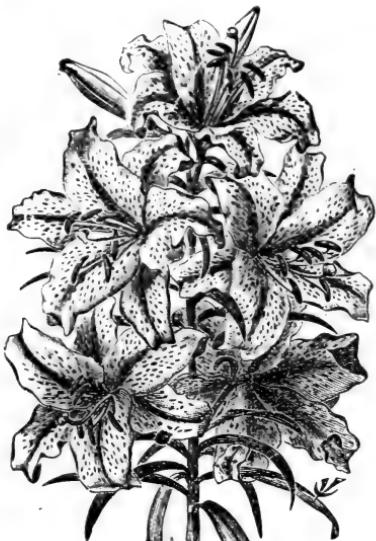


Double Dahlias.



Calla Lily.

Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities.



Lilium Auratum.

Lilium Longiflorum—A hardy variety having long, trumpet-like, pure white flowers, identical with those of the well-known *Bermuda or Easter-Lily*. It is of strong growth and later in flowering when planted in the open ground.

Price 15c each.

Tuberoses—Large Double. This produces a fine cluster of pure white flowers, which grow upright on a single stem. Very useful for making bouquets and floral work of all kinds. It is very fragrant and is easily grown in the open ground. Price 40c per doz.



Tulip.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum or Roseum.—Very hardy and free flowering.

Flowers of large size and fine open star-like form, with petals well reflexed; the petals are white, shaded with deep rose.

Price 15c each.

Lilium Tigrinum Flore Pleno (*Double Tiger Lily*).—This variety is of strong growth and great freedom in blooming, while each flower is quite double, having several rows of showy tigereed petals.

Price 15c. each.



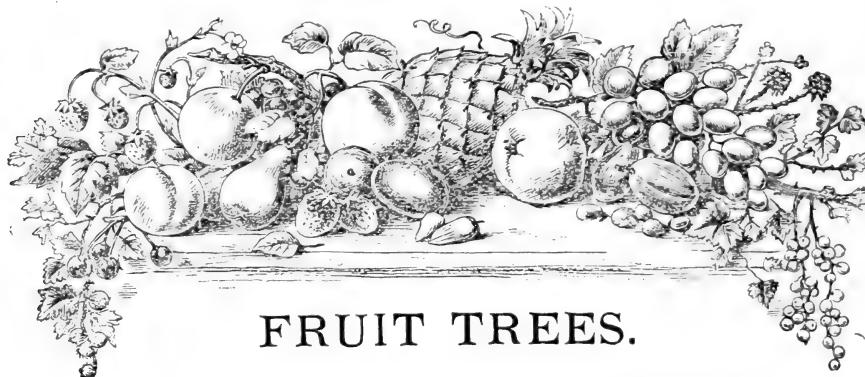
Tuberoses.

Scilla Peruviana.—These bulbs produce fine blue and white flowers, which are borne on a long stem and formed like a truss. They are of easy culture; should be planted in large pots and taken into the house when the thermometer predicts freezing. It is one of the most beautiful flowering bulbs known and is worthy of a trial. Plant October till February.

Price 25c. each.

Tulips. (*Double and Single*).—This bulb is easily grown and only flowers to perfection, when we have a severe winter or snow weather. Still the bulbs are so cheap that anyone can risk to grow them during winter for their handsome flowers. Do not cover too deep and plant from November to February.

Price 40c per doz.



FRUIT TREES.

Having received a great many inquiries for fruit trees and vines here of late, we have decided to handle and list some of the leading varieties of such kinds as are indigenous and most suitable to our climate and soil. In order that our patrons may be successful in setting out the trees; we give a few concise instructions how to plant them.

Before digging the holes, the ground intended for planting the trees on; should be thoroughly plowed. The holes should be dug from 15 to 20 inches deep and made as mellow as possible (but by no means, must any manure be put below). Prune the tree of all surplus wood or branches, straighten out the roots carefully and put tree in hole up to the collar, but not deeper than it had been in the nursery. Put in fine mellow soil around the roots and when covered about 3 or 4 inches press the ground with the foot, then fill up to the surface; after this apply about 2 or 3 inches of well rotted manure for a distance of 3 feet around the tree. Always set the tree so it will lean a little to the North-West; this is requisite in our climate; owing to the heavy North-West winds we are sometimes subjected to during winter.

APPLES.

Ben Davis—Medium to large; roundish; yellowish, overspread striped and splashed with two shades of red; sub-acid of fine quality. A good keeper; widely planted and very popular.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known popular variety.

Jennings—Large; oblate; color green; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good; splendid for cooking and to eat raw. Tree of vigorous growth and open spreading habit; bears annually. Does very well in the South. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan—Large; crimson in color; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Tree vigorous and bears when very young. Ripens in June. Price, 50c. each.

APRICOTS.

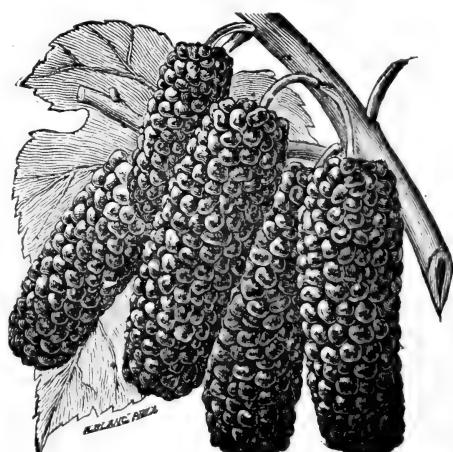
Bungo or Bongoume—Best of the Japanese varieties of Apricots, bearing golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality. Tree of remarkably strong growth.

Royal—Fruit large, oval; skin dull yellow in color, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale, orange color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; free stone. Ripens in July. One of the best for the Southern States.

Santa Fe—Originated in Florida. Fruit medium, in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone, quality fine. It matures its fruit last of May or early part of June.

Satsuma—Fruit medium to large, broadly conical in shape, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep; skin very dark and dull red all over, very juicy, quality good; free stone. Flesh firm and solid. Excellent for preserving.

Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.



Stubbs Mulberry.

"Purity, Quality and Reliability," our motto.

FIC TREES

Celestial, or Celeste Fig—This is the only variety and best for our latitude; it is enormously productive, easily grown and its fruit is always in demand on our markets. We consider it one of the most profitable fruit which can be grown South. It is used to quite an extent for canning purposes. Price, 1 year old 25c. each. \$2.50 per dozen. 2 year old, branched 50c to \$1. each.

Lemon—Light greenish yellow skin; pulp sweet and of excellent quality. An early and heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size.

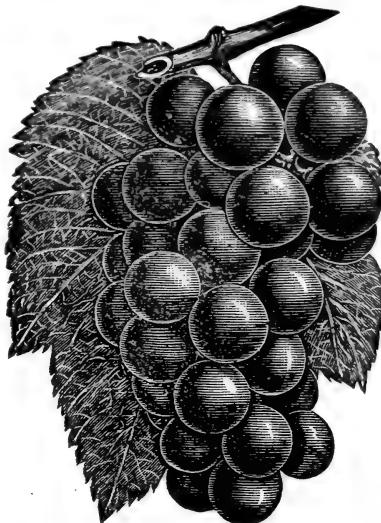
Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

White Adriatic—Large sized; skin thin, greenish white; pulp crimson. Very sweet; immense bearer. Does not stand the cold as well as the Celeste fig.

Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

GRAPES.

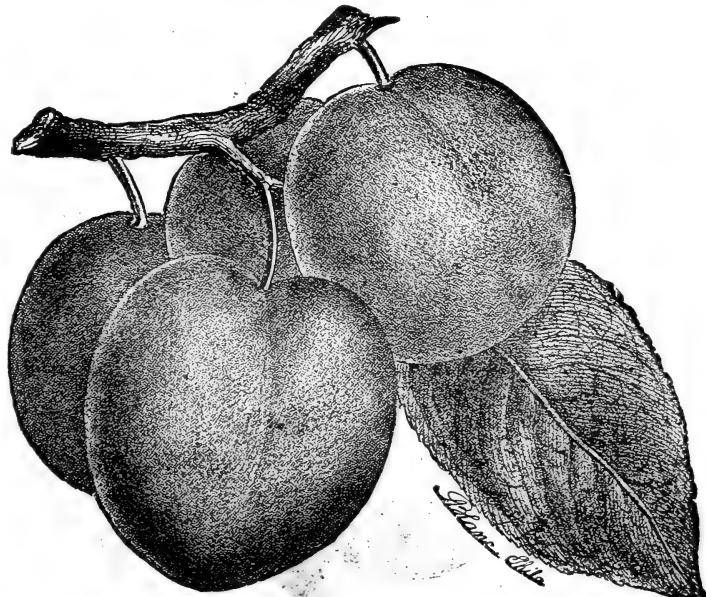
The following list consists of such varieties of grapes, which have given most satisfactory results in this section and in some parts of the Gulf Coast country. Varieties of the Muscadine family should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart each way and trained on arbors. They require no pruning. The other varieties should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way and trained on trellises or arbors. They should be pruned during January and beginning of February when the vines are entirely dormant.



Moore's Early Grapes

Champion.—One of the earliest varieties of American Grapes; best for near-by markets as it comes first on the market and brings good prices. It is not good for shipping long distances as it is too tender. Bunches and Berries medium, round, blue black, vines healthy and vigorous.

Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.



Wild Goose Plum.

Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts.

Delaware—A valuable sort wherever grown and succeeds well in the South. A hardy and vigorous grower when established. Bunches small to medium, berries small, skin red or pink and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous and of best quality.

Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Concord—This is a valuable variety for family use and near-by markets, as it is too tender to ship a long distance. Heavy bearer, but is apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude, bunches and berries large, blue black with bloom, flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, good; vine vigorous.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Ives—Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market, very hardy, strong grower, productive; stands shipping well, bunch and berries large, black, pulpy and sweet, quality fine. Splendid for making wine.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Moore's Early—Similar in shape and size to Concord; but is superior in quality and earlier. Splendid table grape.

Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

Niagara—Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet and of good quality. Its large size and fine appearance, together with its good quality and earliness have given it much popularity; it is vigorous and a heavy bearer.

Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

Herbemont—A very popular grape in this vicinity; abundant bearer, berries medium sized, reddish purple, sweet and juicy. Good wine grape.

Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

Scuppernong—Belongs to the Muscadine family. Bunches composed of eight or ten very large berries, bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with agreeable musky flavor; quality fine. Ripens in August and September. Does very well in the South; makes good wine.

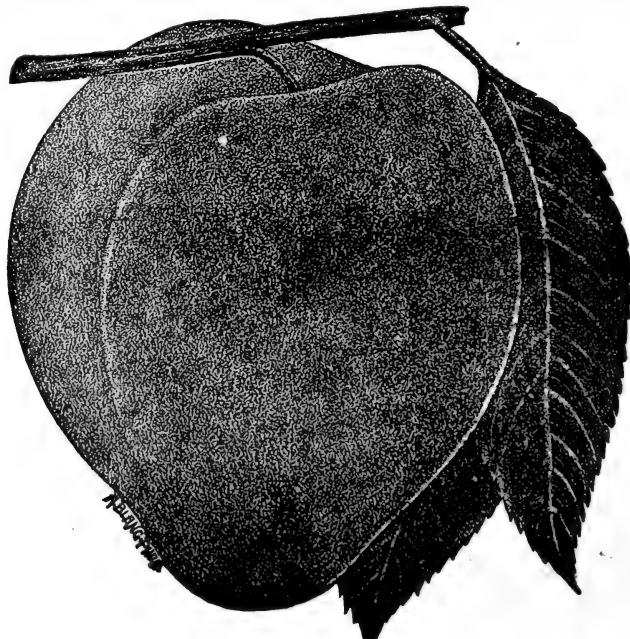
Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

MULBERRIES.

While Mulberries are of little value for commercial purposes or table use, there are nevertheless several purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. They form an economic food for poultry and swine; also healthy fruit for children, and for tolling birds away from other fruits there is nothing so effective.

Hicks.—Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; very productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine and poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

Townsend—A new variety, which on account of its extreme earliness we have deemed worthy of propagation. Berries of medium size and fair quality. Should be planted where birds are injurious to other fruits.



Kelsey Japan Plum.

Schindler's Seeds are always Pure and Reliable.

Stubbs.—This variety originated in Georgia several years ago. Fruit large black, vinous, excellent, very productive, measures from 1½ to 2 inches in length; is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome, with broad, healthy looking foliage.

Multicaulis. (Morus Multicaulis).—The Silkworm Tree. A vigorous tree, extensively used for propagating, for shading and for feeding silk-worms.

Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Teas Weeping Mulberry.

One of the most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees; it forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. The foliage is of a beautiful glossy green, extremely vigorous grower and very hardy; standing most severe cold. They are the most successful and safest trees to transplant. Very suitable for Parks and Cemetery planting. Price \$1.50; stronger trees \$2.00.

PEACHES (FREE STONE).

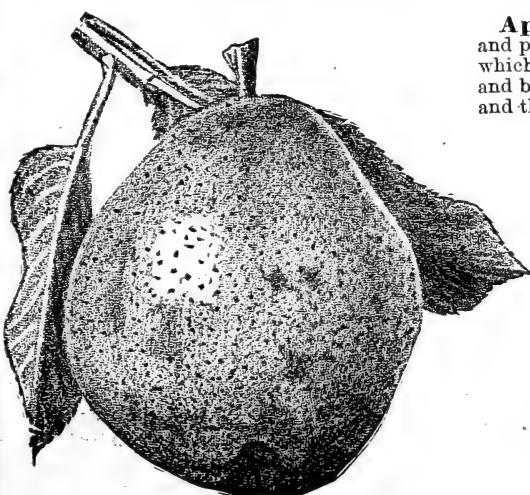
JESSIE KERR,	ALEXANDER
CRAWFORD'S EARLY MOUNTAIN ROSE	
ALBERTA	FOSTER
AMELIA	STUMP THE WORLD
EARLY LOUISE	MOCK
HONEY	THURBER
FLEITAS ST. JOHN	OLD MIXON
AMSDEN	CRAWFORD'S LATE
	PICQUET'S LATE

PEACHES (CLING STONE).

CHINESE	NIX WHITE LATE
OLD MIXON	STIN-ONS OCTOBER
HEATH	GENERAL LEE
LEMON	BUTLER

STONEWALL JACKSON

Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Keiffer Pear.

PEARS.

Bartlett.—This variety does extremely well in our climate and is not affected by the blight as quickly as Le Conte. It is very mellow, sweet and juicy when picked half ripe and placed on straw to ripen.

Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Garber.—Fruit resembles Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Pear.

Price 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Kieffer.—A very hardy and strong growing variety, fruit fine and delicious for making preserves and for canning.

Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Jefferson.—One of the earliest varieties; it is of medium size, bright yellow in color with crimson cheek. Very juicy and mellow.

Price 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Leconte.—The old standard variety and does well here; but is very susceptible to the blight. It is very productive and makes large handsome fruit, which is sweet and mealy. Splendid for preserving in sugar and for canning.

Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Clapp's Favorite.—This is almost similar in resemblance to Bartlett, very productive, fruit juicy, sweet with vinous flavor.

Price 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Duchess D'Angouleme.—Another standard pear which is of vigorous growth and not easily subject to blight. Very productive, fruit juicy, sweet and mellow.

Price 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

PLUMS.

Apricot.—A fine plum; which is very early and productive and bearing large sized fruit, which when ripening is of a gold yellow color and becomes bright red when ripe. Tree strong and thrifty.

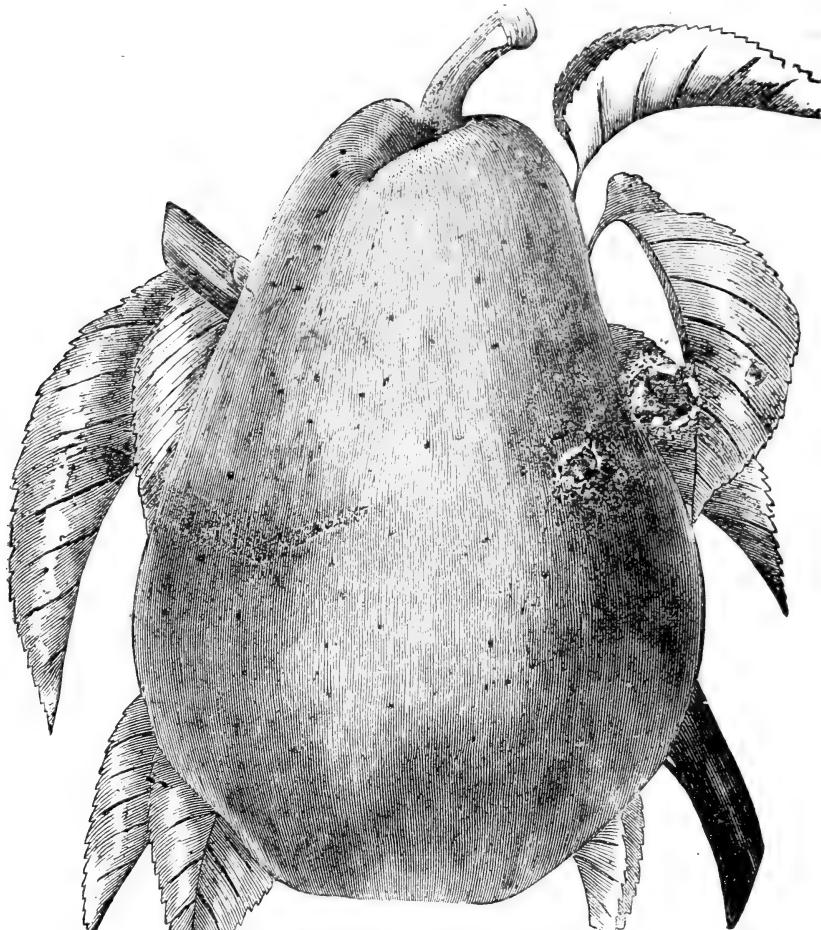
Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Kelsey's Japan.—This is one of the largest plums ever introduced; fruit from two to three inches in diameter, heart shaped and when ripe it becomes a purplish yellow color; it is very productive and comes into bearing very early.

Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Mariana.—This plum is almost similar to the Wild Goose, but is much earlier and carries the fruit better; which is large red sweet and handsome and is a good seller on the market.

Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Bartlett Pear.

Wild Goose—One of the old standard varieties: fruit large, sweet and juicy, very productive. This and the Marianna Plum should be fertilized by the common Chickasaw variety in order to have them bear well.

Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Burbank—Fruit usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, it is nearly globular in shape, color clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots; flesh deep yellow, firm and mealy, rich and sugary, cling stone. Tree vigorous with strong, upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. Very popular.

Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Abundance—Medium to large, round with pointed apex; skin greenish-yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light greenish-yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of sub-acid and slight apricot flavor; pit small; cling; quality best. Tree

strong-growing, prolific. One of the most popular plums in the South.

Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Excelsior—This variety originated from Kelsey seed and supposed to be crossed with one of the Chickasaw type. The tree is a rapid and remarkably strong grower and is an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, color deep solid wine red; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; clingstone. Very handsome and a fine shipper. One of the best to plant in the Southern States.

Price 50 cents each.

POMEGRANATES.

Purple—Large; rind thin, juice cells surrounding the seeds; dark ruby or wine color; sprightly, vinous and of the best quality.

Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

If you want to make a success in gardening, buy Schindler's Seeds.

Spanish Ruby—One of the largest size; fruit measures from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, skin thick, color pale yellow with crimson color; of fine flavor and very sweet. It is very productive and does very well in the South.

Price 50 cents each.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

Japanese Persimmons have been grown in this country for many years, but until recently have not attained any great commercial importance. They are now, however, coming into considerable prominence as a market fruit and are being quite extensively planted. The tree is prolific and a strong grower, has few enemies. They fruit from August till December; according to varieties.

Hachiya.—Fruit very large, oblong, conical with short point; very showy, measures 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches. Flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks with seed. Very fine when ripe, very large and handsome, tree vigorous and shapely.

Hyakume.—Fruit very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate always somewhat flattened at both ends, 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin light buffish yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet; crisp and meaty, not astringent. Tree of good growth and free bearer.

Triumph—Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds;

quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Pecans.

The introduction within recent years of the finer varieties of Pecans, which are now propagated by budding and grafting, had placed the growing of these nuts for market on a very profitable basis. The trees adapt themselves readily to the varying conditions of soil and climate throughout the entire South. Although it usually takes 5 to 8 years to bring them into bearing; when they do commence, they produce every year a good crop of nuts which are always in demand and bring remunerative prices on the markets.

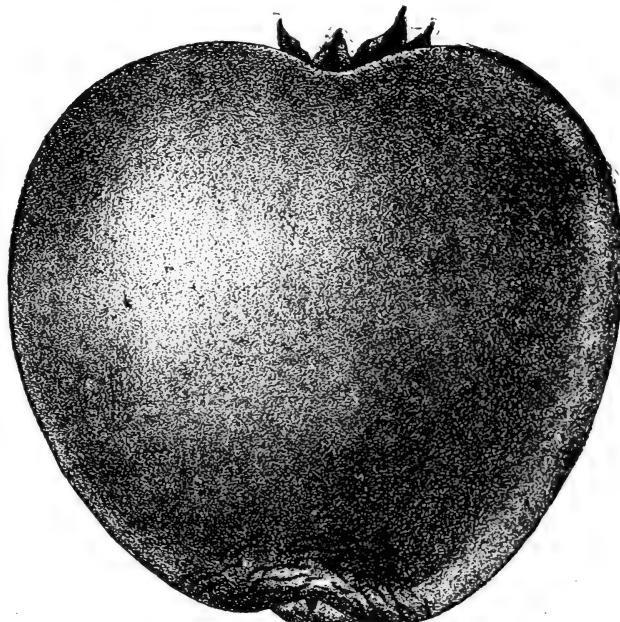
The varieties which we offer in this list, are some of the finest yet produced.

Centennial—Nuts of large size, about 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter; pointed at both ends. Meat of excellent flavor and nuts always well filled. Tree vigorous grower and good bearer.

Frotscher's Egg-Shell.—This is the softest shelled Pecan known; in fact the shell is so thin that it can be easily cracked with the teeth. Nuts of large size measuring from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter; full and plump to the ends. Meat of fine flavor and can be removed entire from shell.

Stuart.—Nuts of large size, about 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter; meat of fine quality, a good variety and heavy bearer.

Price on all varieties \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.



Japanese Persimmon. (Hyakume)

Seedling Trees.—We can also furnish fine seedling trees, grown principally from large nuts obtained from seedling trees of the finest varieties. Seedlings from these large selected nuts are very much more apt to produce fine nuts than are seedlings from a mixed lot of inferior nuts.

Price 50 and 75 cents each.

ORANGES.

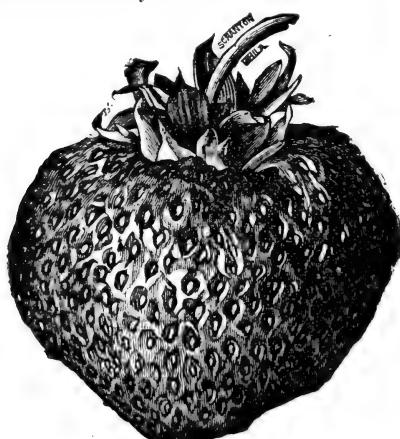
We have a fine lot of healthy and thrifty budded orange trees of the following varieties which we offer at reasonable prices. Mandarins, Louisiana Sweet, Washington Navel, Parson Brown, Satsuma, Tangerine and Brazil. Prices range from 75¢ to \$1.00 each; extra size, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, with ball of ground. We also have miniature trees of Mandarins and Louisiana Sweet about 3 to 4 feet high in boxes; bearing fruit. Price \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

Kumquat or Kin-kan orange—This is the smallest of the Citrus fruit; which is olive-shaped and golden-yellow. This is quite extensively grown in Japan and is becoming very popular here for its commercial purposes. The fruit can be eaten with the rind or can be cooked and crystallized with sugar, making a fine confection. Price on Trees from 75 cents to \$2.00 each.

STRAWBERRIES.

This is one of the easiest and finest fruits to grow for family use as well for the market; no family garden should be without them. They thrive best in a rich sandy loam. Where this cannot be had, a good mixture of horse-manure, well plowed under and the soil well pulverized, will have the desired effect in growing fine, large berries. They should be set out from October till February.

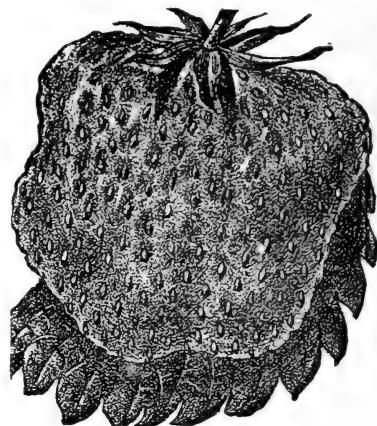
The following varieties are the best for our section of country.



Imp. Hoffman Strawberry.

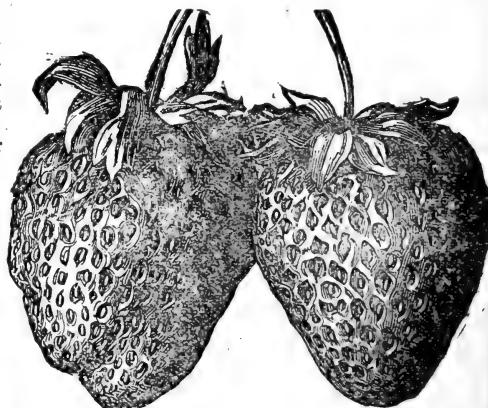
Hoffman—We have what is called the Improved Hoffman, which seems to us to be

the only genuine, simon-pure original Hoffman. The unsurpassed beauty and firmness of this variety renders it a most valuable shipping and fancy market berry.



Klondike Strawberry.

Klondike—Our stock of this magnificent shipping berry is pure and genuine. Mixed and bogus plants have been sold under this name. Ours were raised from plants that came from the originator, and we know them to be alright.



Lady Thompson Strawberry.

Lady Thompson—This is one of the finest market and shipping berries in cultivation. It is early, large and very productive; it will stand more neglect and bear on poorer soil than probably any other variety. Still it responds to good soil and good cultivation second to none.

Prices on all varieties. 60 cents per hundred, \$4.50 per 1000. Prices on larger quantities given upon application.

Our New Orleans Market Cucumber is the Market Gardeners and Shippers choice

General Collections of Plants and Shrubs.

Abutilon.

Souvenir de Bonne—It is a strong, upright grower, with large, bright green foliage, distinctly edged with a broad band of creamy-white and yellow. Flowers very large on stems eight to nine inches in length. Color bright orange-red very effective with its beautifully variegated foliage.

Eclipse—Fine for baskets and vases, trailing in habit. Its foliage is very attractive, beautifully marked dark green and yellow. Flowers bright yellow with crimson throat.

Splendens—A free and continuous bloomer; flower broad, color red, veined with crimson.

Thomsonii Plena—Perfectly double flowers, resembling a double Hollyhock in form. Deep rich orange color, streaked and shaded with crimson. Variegated foliage.

I Shower of Gold—A splendid variety of dwarf growth and produces an abundance of fine golden yellow flowers.

Boule de Neige—Pure White, bell-shaped flowers blooming without intermission, either to plant out or grown in pots. One of the best white on the market and splendid winter bloomer. Price 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Extra Large Plants 25c and 50c each.



Acalypha Sanderii.

Acalypha.

Sanderii—This plant goes under various names, such as Philippine Medusa, Comet Plant, Bloody cat tail, and **Chenille Plant**. A sensational novelty. Silver Medals have been awarded it at Boston and New York. Leaves are dark green from the axil of which springs along drooping spikes of glowing crimson—scarlet flowers, nearly an inch in diameter and from 18 to 24 inches long, very velvety in texture, reminding one of a long piece of Chenille. The plant is in flower the year around and is as easily grown as Coleus simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. Price strong plants 30 cents; small plants 15c each.

Marginata—A charming variety. Dark green foliage with a distinct margin on the edge of each leaf of bright pink.

Triumphans—A very ornamental bedding plant the foliage being bronze, crimson and green. Very pretty; rapid grower.

Achyranthus.

This plant is indispensable for bedding purposes either for mass effect or for ribbon work, their

brilliant tinted leaves presenting a fine effect when massed with other bedding plants. We have the deep red and the green with yellow-veined varieties, 10 to 20 cents each.

Alternantheras.

These are little dwarf red and yellow plants that only grow a few inches high and are used to make letters, designs or borders for beds. We have two kinds, red and yellow. Price, 5 cents each; 50c per dozen. \$3.00 per 100.

Aloysia Citriodora—LEMON VERBENA.

Very valuable for the delightful fragrance of its leaves, which is similar to that of lemon.

Aspidistra—LURIDA VARIAGATA.

An excellent decorative plant of strong growth, foliage green-striped and white. Splendid house plant.

Achania Malvaviscus.

A splendid house plant, can also be used for bedding; produces bright scarlet flowers, which grow up-right and resemble the fuchsia. Price 10 cents each; large size 25c each.

Agava Americana.

The well-known century plant or cactus. Green and variegated. Price 25 cents, to \$1.00 each.

Althea—(ROSE OF SHARON.

A strong, erect growing shrub of easy culture. It grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet and during mid-summer and fall is covered with large Camelia-like flowers. The foliage is variegated. We have plants in Double White, Double Red and Double Pink. Price 15 cents, 25c and 50c each.

Allamanda Williamsii.

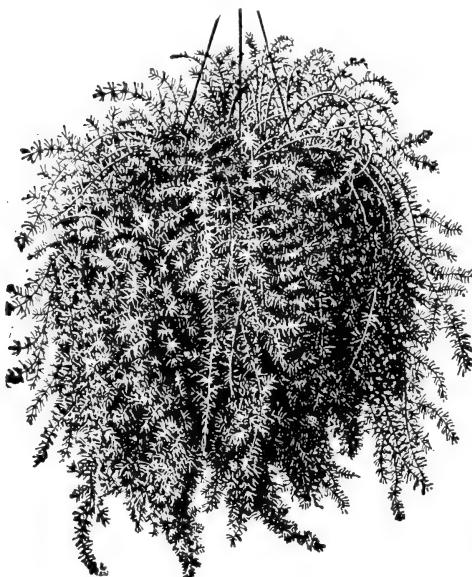
An entirely distinct form, dwarf habit, compact shape, with large trusses of rich golden yellow flowers at the tip of every branch, very fragrant. It continues to bloom the entire summer and if properly managed also in winter. Price 25 cents and 50 cents each.



Asparagus Plumosus.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus.

One of the handsomest of our foliage plants. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. It has taken the place of the smilax in all fine decorations; as it is more graceful and finer than the most delicate Fern and will last for weeks after being cut. Excellent house plant succeeding under almost any condition. Price 15 cents; large plants 50 cents to \$1.00.



Asparagus Sprengerii.

Asparagus Sprengerii.

This is especially desirable to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes or for planting in hanging baskets. The fronds are frequently four feet long of a rich shade of green and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut. It will make an excellent house plant as it withstands dry atmosphere. Will grow in almost any situation.



Araucaria.

**Araucaria Excelsa
Norfolk Island Pine.**

As a decorative plant for the house, it is the handsomest and easiest grown. It has deep green feathery foliage, arranged in whorls, rising one above the other in tiers at regular distances. Its symmetry of form grace and beauty of foliage are unequalled in the vegetable kingdom. Price \$1.00 each; 12 to 14 inches \$1.50, 15 to 16 inches \$2.00, 18 to 20 inches \$3.00. Prices for larger sizes on application.

Azaleas Indica.

Chinese Azaleas—No plant has increased in popularity during recent years with such amazing rapidity as the Chinese Azaleas. The ease with which they can be grown, their diversity of color and freedom of flowering will always keep them in public favor. Beautiful plants for window and house decoration. Plants we offer are all healthy and well budded. Price, 10 inch crowns \$1.50 each; 14 inch crowns \$2.00 20 inch crowns \$3.00.

Bougainvillea.

Glabra Sanderina—This is a fine free-flowering plant of strong, rapid growth, producing brilliant, rosy crimson blossoms in large racemes during the Spring and Summer months. It is becoming very popular, although only of recent introduction.—Price 25 cents; extra strong plants.

Begonia.

For amateur cultivation we know of no class of plants better adapted than Begonia. They are in bloom continually during the year and whether they are used for house decoration or for bedding they are unsurpassed for profusion of flowers.

Begonia Rubra—One of the finest Begonias in cultivation. Its dark, glossy green leaves, combined with its free flowering habit, make it one of the very best plants for house or conservatory decorations. The flowers are a scarlet rose color.

Begonia, Argentia Guttata — This variety has purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silver markings, and is in every way a most beautiful Begonia. It produces white flowers in bunches on ends of growth stems.



Bougainvillea Excelsa.

Begonia Alba Picta—Long pointed, slender leaves, thickly spotted with silvery white, foliage small and elegant, lovely pink flowers.

Begonia President Carnot—The leaves are smooth, long pointed and prettily blotched. The body of the leaf is a dark green, studded with bright, silver spots. Covered with handsome rosy white flowers. Splendid house Begonia.

Begonia Thurstoni—This Begonia has bright red smooth glossy foliage and veining underneath the leaves and bright metallic green, shading to red, in the younger growth on top. The flowers are a beautiful deep pink in bud, when expanded become a beautiful shell pink.

Begonia Decorus—This is the white-flowering Rubra. Very similar to it, but produces white flowers.

Begonia Dew Drop—This is a grand ever-blooming variety, with white flowers. Price 10 cents each. Large plants 20c each.

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine—One of the grandest novelties of recent years. A continuous bloomer Autumn, Winter and Spring. Flowers are a beautiful pink and are borne in great pendent panicles lasting for many weeks. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

Begonia Rex or Fancy Leaved Varieties.

These are very desirable on account of their handsome foliage and are well adapted for pot plants and vases.

The following varieties are selected as the handsomest and most striking in our collection.

Louise Closson—Centre of leave is a deep reddish bronze, very brilliant and encircled by a broad band of silvery rose edged bronze. The most magnificent of all the REX.

Countess Louise Erdy—The leaf has a metallic lustre, dark silvery in the centre, shading into coppery rose toward the margin, which is broadly and evenly edged with the same hue, but darker and more brilliant.

Queen of Hannover—Leaf is of soft, velvety texture covered with red, centre and edge of soft green. Price, 25 cents each. Large Plants 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Banana.

This plant is very decorative if planted in large pots or tubs of rich soil; they are also very valuable for open ground culture in the centre of foliage beds, also on lawns. They grow from 6 to 10 feet in one season, with leaves five to six feet in length. Require plenty of water during summer in case of drought. Price 50c to \$1.00 each.

Chrysanthemums.

SHOW VARIETIES.

Col. D. Appleton—Has proved to be the finest yellow for mid-season ever introduced. Flowers are of immense size. Japanese incurved petals, bright yellow in color and borne on almost faultless stem and foliage. A superb variety in every way.

Timothy Eaton—One of the grandest white Chrysanthemums ever introduced and has become the centre of attraction wherever exhibited. The largest globular, incurved white yet brought forward. Flowers very large, compact and perfect form. Magnificent grower.

Nellie Pickett—An Australian of great beauty; a fine white of elegant form, incurving and reflexing, rather narrow petals. Fine for exhibition and will rank with Robinson when better grown.

Golden Wedding—A grand golden-yellow variety. Flowers very large, globular and compact, the petals being long and broad. A remarkably strong grower with a wonderfully stiff stem.

Percy Plumridge—A very large Japanese, incurved variety, of buttercup yellow, bright and glistening; petals of medium width, going off to a point; very full flower; large as Mme. Carnot, with no sign of an eye; no drooping petals; not coarse, very easy to grow, and distinct. Nice foliage.

Fine. Waldeck-Rousseau—An enormous bloom composed of long, broad, incurving petals, showing the rosy crimson color to advantage; reverse a paler shade of red. Splendid stem, habit and foliage; loosely built and beautiful in arrangement of petals. A marvel in size; ought to be in every collection. Midseason. Price, 25 cents each; \$1.25 for the set of 6 varieties.

Standard Varieties.

Geo. W. Childs—The best known of the reds and golds. Fine for bush plants. Midseason; terminal bud.

Mrs. O. P. Bassett—Fine lemon yellow; a sport from Mrs. O. Robinson. Very large size.

Mrs. Robinson—A beautiful large white variety of very early midseason; probably the most widely grown of whites for its date. One of the best.

Major Bonapart—A large yellow sort, very extensively grown for commercial purposes.

Merry Christmas—Latest white, extra large, very fine in form, outer petals reflexing; center incurving, 4½ feet. Very late. Terminal bud.

Willowbrook—Very fine early white; pure in color large in size, showy form, informal and spreading. Each year finds this grown in increased quantities. 3 feet.

Yellow Eaton—Has all the qualifications of its parent, T. Eaton. Color a bright yellow, lighter than Appleton. An all around variety, being excellent for both show and commercial purposes. Enormous bloom.

White Bonnaffon—One of the most useful of the white varieties. Color very fine and pure; splendid form; one of the best. 3 feet; late midseason.

Black Hawk—Largest dark crimson yet raised; looks like crimson velvet and does not show a trace of the reverse color, being of V. Morel form; is a tall grower, but on stiff stems.

Daisy Moore—A very distinct sort, of great substance, reflexing and outer petals twisting, full to the center; color, bright pink; splendid grower. Should be in every collection. 3½ feet; midseason.

White Holst—A beautiful large snow white; long petals, reflexing into a broad perfectly globular bloom. Stem and foliage good; 3 feet. Early bloomer.

Mrs. Coombes—Bright rose color. The flower is immense, with broad, slightly reflexing petals; dwarf, and with elegant foliage. One of the best of the new comers.

Yanoma—Large White Late variety. Very showy. Price on above 10 cents each: \$1.00 per dozen.

Louis Boehmer—Pink, Ostrich Plume, Very fine.

Mrs. Higginbotham—Large Pink Ostrich Plume Petals incurved. Price 25 cents each.

Carnations.

These flowers are the delight of every one who has an eye for beauty in flowers, being unequalled for brilliancy, richness and diversity of colors, of refreshing fragrance, and unapproached for daintiness and beauty of outline. Our list of these beautiful plants will be found up to date,

none but choice varieties of recent introduction being offered.

Price 10 and 25 cents each; \$1.00 to \$3.00 per doz.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt—A deep cerise pink with scarlet shadings at center. A beautiful formed flower, being full and high to the center and fully three inches across. A superb variety for continuous blooming and very fragrant.

G H. Crane—A rich clear, brilliant crimson, finely fringed and highly perfumed. Early and continuous bloomer.

Flora Hill—Pure white bloomers of large size, rather flat.

Prosperity—A pure white ground overlaid with shadings of soft pink, reminding one of the beautiful tints often seen in Azaleas.

Mrs. Bradt—Very large blooms, clear white, heavily splashed and streaked with red.

General Maceo—Deep brilliant scarlet overlaid with maroon.

White Cloud—Extra large blooms of superb form and texture. Pure White, fragrant and lasting.

Marguerite Carnations.



Marguerite Carnation.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums.

Among ornamental foliage plants there are none more beautiful in design or gorgeous in coloring than the **Fancy Leaved Caladiums**. They are simply wonderful in the colorings and markings of the leaves, embracing every degree and shade that can be formed of pure white, deep green and intense crimson. Splendid for lawns and bedding; also for window culture. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum—ELEPHANT'S EAR

A beautiful plant with very large foliage of thick leathery substance; suitable for culture in large pots or tubs and also for lawns. When of full size it stands about 5 feet high, with immense leaves, often measuring four feet in length by two and half in breadth. Smooth and of bright green color variegated with dark green. Price 15 cents each.

Coleus.

Our collection of Coleus is the finest in the land and in any color desired; from light yellow to the darkest crimson. Price 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 10.

Cannas.

These are the showiest bedding plants grown. They are of the easiest culture and can be grown almost anywhere and will bloom all summer. We can supply all the standard varieties, but would especially recommend the following kinds: Madam Crozy, Martha Washington, President Cleveland, Gloriosa and Marlboro. Price 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Orchid Flowering Cannas.

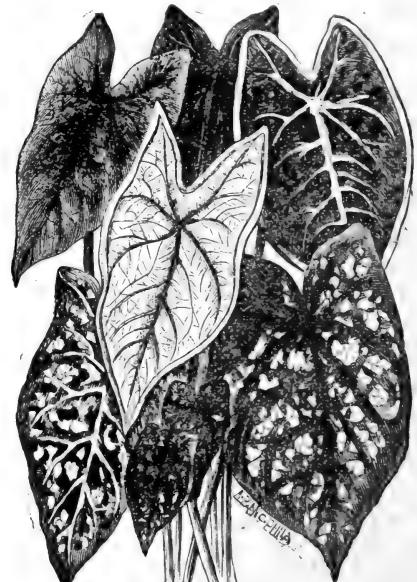
Austria—Flowers are a pure canary yellow, with but a few traces of small reddish brown spots. Foliage bright green and grows six feet and over.

Italia—A bright orange scarlet, with a very broad golden yellow border. The flowers are set well above the foliage, which is very large and heavy.

Burbank—Flowers are of gigantic size. Rich Canary yellow with a few carmine spots in throat. Foliage very massive. Often attains a height of six feet.

H. Wendland—Flowers are very large and borne profusely on large trusses. The outer petals are scarlet and have a golden yellow border.

Price 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

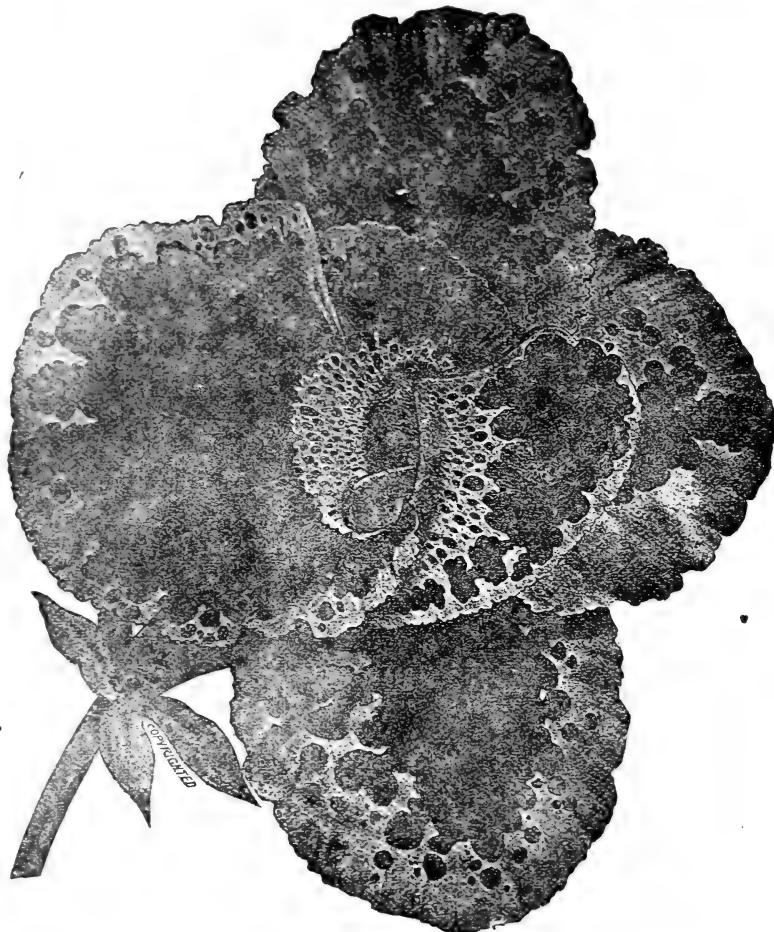


Fancy Leaved Caladiums.

Crottons.

Probably no class of plants are more deserving of culture either for conservatory or out-door bedding than the Crottons. We have some of the most

Try Schindler's Seeds and you will want no others.



Orchid Flowering Cannas.

striking varieties. Price: Strong plants 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Large size 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. Extra Large 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Cyperus Alternifolius.—Umbrella Plant. A splendid aquatic plant throwing up stems 2 to 3 feet high and surmounted at the top with a whorl of leaves. Price 15 and 25 cents each; large size 50 and 75 cents each.

Cissus Discolor. Chameleon Vine.

A beautiful and luxuriant Climber, with sharp pointed, heart-shaped leaves. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

Callas.

Calla Ethiopica—This is the well-known *Egyptian Lily* or *Lily of the Nile*, with large white flowers, broad foliage. Splendid for fountains and fish ponds, also an admirable house plant. Price 25, 40 and 50 cents each.

Calla Richardia.—Spotted Calla. The flowers are shaped like those of a Calla. The foliage is beautifully spotted. Price 25, 40 and 50 cents each.

Calla Arum Sanctum—The wonderful **black Calla**. This wonderful variety resembles the White Calla in growth and foliage; the flowers are coal black, very curious and remarkable. Price 25, 40 and 50 cents each.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum.

Persian Violet—One of the most popular flowering plants for the house. We have them in colors of pink, white and red and all the intermediate shades. Price 50 cents. Large size 75 cents.

Cineraria.

One of the most showy and handsomest flowering plants for winter. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Camelia Japonica.

The varieties we offer are the best and embrace double white, double pink, double red and double

Schindler's Seeds are the Best.

variegated. Price 12 inch \$1.00 each; 16 inch \$1.50; 24 inch \$2.00; 3½ feet to 4 feet \$4 to \$5.00 each.

Deutzias.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan, which insures its beauty and hardiness. The flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes four to six inches long. We have the following varieties:

Crenata fl pl. Double white flowers, tinted with pink.

Candidissima — Double White flowers, strong growing sort.

Price 50 and 75 cents each.

Dracena Terminalis.

A superb species, with rich crimson foliage, marked with carmine pink and creamy white.

Dracena Indivisa.

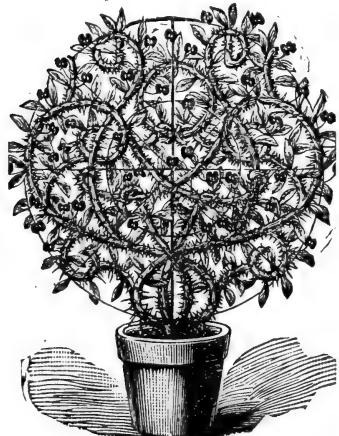
Of all the plants in use for centers of vases, baskets or for beds in the open ground, nothing is so valuable. It is sometimes called the "Fountain Plant."

Price 25 and 50 cents. Large Plants from \$1 to \$3.00.

Durantia, Golden Dew Drop.

A beautiful flowering shrub of recent introduction; produces long racemes or clusters of golden yellow flowers, which form golden yellow berries after blooming making the plant very attractive and ornamental. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high. Very bushy; splendid for lawns and bedding. Price 25c and 50c each.

Euphorbia Splendens—Crown of Thorns.



Euphorbia Splendens—Crown of Thorns.

A curious plant, with thick, fleshy, twining stems which are covered with stout, sharp spines nearly an inch long. The foliage is a bright green and the flowers are a beautiful coral-pink. Price 15 cents each. Large plants 25 and 50 cents.

Feverfew, Little Gem.

This is a dwarf plant; bearing pure white double flowers. Very showy.

Price 10 cents, \$1.00 per dozen.

Fuchsias.

This handsome pot plant is largely used for vases and window culture; their beautiful pendent flowers of various colors being borne very freely and giving a graceful appearance to the plant.

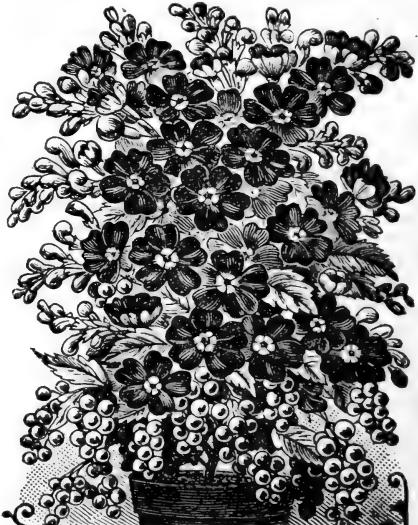
Price 15 and 25 cents; large plants 50 and 75 cents.

Ficus Elastica.



Ficus Elastica.

One of the very best plants for table and parlor decoration; also for out-door culture in the South. Very large, smooth leathery leaves, evergreen foliage; the plant attains a large size and tree shape. Price small plants 25 cents; large size 50 cents to \$1.00. Extra large \$2 to \$3.00.



Durantia, Golden Dew Drop.

Grevillea Robusta. Silk Oak.

Splendid decorative plant, much quicker grown than a Palm and very effective, with its long droop-

Schindler's Seeds are the Market Gardeners favorite.

ing, silky foliage, deeply cut, like a large growing Fern. Price 25 and 50 cents each; large size, 75 cents and \$1.00

Genista Fragrans—Fountain of Gold.

A beautiful yellow flowering plant. Blooms so profusely that the plants are often literally covered with the rich golden yellow flowers. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

Geraniums.



Geranium.

Marquis De Castellane.—The flowers are very large. The color varies from a brilliant cerise to a bright cherry red with brilliant carmine shading.

Beaute Poitevine.—Very large semi-double florets, of the most beautiful and distinct form; free bloomer, brilliant salmon color.

Comtesse de Castris.—A pure deep pink without a trace of lilac. Very bright and distinct; foliage distinctly zoned.

Madame Buchner.—A very double snow-white variety, making an ideal bedder.

Jean Viaud.—Soft, pure pink; semi-double, with two white blotches. Dwarf, stocky grower.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Single Floret, 2½ to 2 inches. The center of each petal is a soft light salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose.

Eulalie.—Bright Salmon. A beautiful well formed flower.

Feu de Joie.—Dwarf and robust; a bouquet of bloom; flowers bright scarlet. A very fine red bedder.

S. A. Nutt.—The very best of the dark crimson scarlet bedders. Is always a mass of blooms.

Triomphe de Nancy.—Flowers semi-double, carmine red, with white markings, very peculiarly arranged.

Carabbe.—Fine english round-flowered, of immense size and rosy-pink color.

Mark Twain.—Single, round-flower Aureole; ground color white, flaked carmine, edged lake.

Snowdrop.—White as snow, and absolute pure under all conditions; the largest of its colors. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 doz. zen. Large size 25 and 50 cents each.

Ivy Geraniums.

We have a fine collection of these beautiful plants of such varieties as the following: August Hardy, Beauty of Castle Hill, Galilee, Garden's Glory, Incomparable, La Foudre, Mrs. J. G. Day, P. Crozy, Happy Thought, Golden Bedder, Mrs. Pollock. Price 20 cents each; \$1.00 dozen; large plants 25c and 35 cents each.

Scented Geraniums.

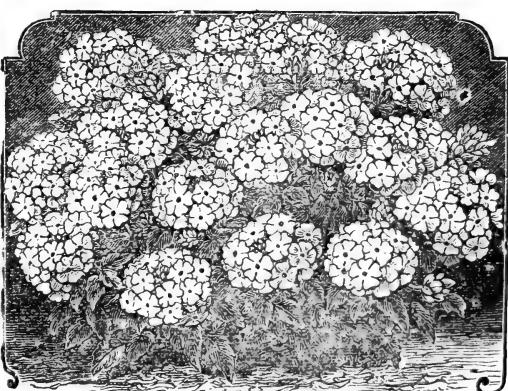
APPLE AND ROSE. Price 20 cents each; large plants 35c, 40c and 50c each.

Geranium Pelargonium or Lady Washington Geraniums.

The e are more commonly known as Lady Washington Geraniums. The flowers have deep blotches on the upper petals and bright spots on the lower ones. Although their time of blooming is short their great beauty, while in flower, makes them very desirable. These beautiful plants should be in every geranium collection.

Price 25c, 50c and 75 cents each

Hydrangeas.



Hydrangeas.

Paniculata Grandiflora.—The well-known Hydrangea flowers are borne in dense panicles, pure white when opening, but later of a purplish rose color. Excellent for massing or single specimens on lawns.

Ostaska.—The flowers are pink and are borne in immense heads, making a very beautiful effect. Easy to grow.

Hydrangea. Thomas Hogg.—Pure white flowers. Price 25, 35 and 50 cents each.

Hoya Carnosa. Wax Plant.

This is a strong climber which requires a light rich soil. It has curious wax-like flowers, from which drop a sweet, honey-like juice. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 each.

Buy our Seeds once and you will buy them all the time.

Heliotrope.

Well-known as the most fragrant plant of our gardens. Very popular as house plants, continuing in bloom all through the season. Flowers are dark blue, lavender and white.

Queen of the Violets.—Color of the deepest violet purple, with large, almost white eye and very fragrant.

Madame De Blonay.—Fine, large, strong foliage, very large trusses of pure white flowers.

Florence Nightingale.—Healthy grower, flowers bright lavender, good truss.

Czar.—One of the best dark Heliotropes. Very distinct in color and habit. Deep Purple.

Czarina.—Another good variety: deep purple and fragrant. Price 10 and 25 cents each.

Snow Wreath.—Superb large clusters of deliciously fragrant flowers of pure white.

Hibiscus Sinensis.

Strong growing tropical plants with handsome, glossy foliage and large, brilliant showy flowers.

Hibiscus Aurantica.—Large, double, orange-colored flowers.

Hibiscus Grandiflora. Rich, glossy foliage.

Hibiscus Rubra.—A fine, large double scarlet. One of the best varieties.

Hibiscus Colleri.—Lemon yellow, base of petals crimson scarlet.

Hibiscus Cooperi.—Foliage beautifully variegated. Flowers large single crimson.

Jasmines, Grandiflora.

Cape Jasmine.—Very easy quick growing variety; magnificent dark green glossy foliage and an immense bearer; the bush being literally covered with beautiful, large pure white waxy flowers of a strong delicious perfume.

New Jasmine. Maid of Orleans.—A very attractive sort, with good size double white flowers, blooming profusely all summer.

Jasmines Grandiflora. (Catalonian Jasmine.)—Flowers pure white, star-shaped, of exquisite fragrance.

Jasmine Malayan. (*Rhinchospermum Jasminoides*).—Vine, white flowers. Very fine Price 25 and 50 cents.

Jasmine Gracillimum.—Vine; a new Jasmine, remarkable for its freedom of bloom. Beautiful white flowers. Price 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Cestrum Nocturnum.—Night blooming Jasmine. A distinct free blooming variety; having a fragrant perfume at night. Price 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Jasmine, Grand Duke.—This variety is easily grown, even small plants bear a profusion of very double, creamy white flowers, having a delicious perfume.

Lantanias.



Lantanias.

Handsome free-flowering shrub, with brilliantly colored flowers; affording an abundance of bloom continuously throughout the entire summer. We have them in yellow, white, orange and pink colors. Price 10, 25 and 50 cents each.

Weeping Lantana.—One of the grandest basket plants grown. Of a most graceful droop in habit, grows very rapidly and is a continuous bloomer. Price 15, 25 and 50 cents each.



Cape Jasmine.

Our Peas are grown from the finest stocks and are true to name.

Meyenia Erecta.

This is a lovely plant with dark green foliage; flowers similar in shape to a gloxinia and of a beautiful deep blue color. Suitable for house culture. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

Myrtus Communis.

The sweet-scented Myrtle, which is very hardy and makes handsome shrubs. Price 10 and 20 cents each; \$1.00 and \$2.00 per doz.

Oleanders.

These old-fashioned shrubs are becoming immensely popular again; they make splendid specimens in tubs for verandas and yards; splendid for making groves. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

Primulas. Chinese Primrose.

A class of plants very valuable for the parlor or green-house, constantly in bloom. Flowers fringed and of various colors, viz Red, White, Pink and Blue. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Primula Obconica.

A new variety of Primula; it is fine for cut-flowers, of easy culture, and blooms profusely. The flowers are pure white shading to lilac and borne on long stems, heads containing 10 to 15 flowers with the true Primrose fragrance. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Plumbagos.

Capensis Flora Alba.—This is a splendid novelty. The exact counterpart of Plumbago Capensis, except in color, which in this beautiful novelty is pure white.

Capensis.—The light sky-blue variety.

Lady Larpent.—The hardy deep-blue variety.

These Plumbagos are excellent for Bedding out or in pots.

Price 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Phlox, hardy Perennial.

The improvement made in this beautiful class of plants is, perhaps, more marked than in any other section of the herbaceous family. Instead of the thin flowers, which were limited to white and lilac colors, we now have gorgeous flowers, combining all the different tints of rose, carmine, red and purple. Perfectly hardy everywhere. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Phrynum Variegatum.

This fine foliage plant has light green leaves variegated with white and gold, which make it very attractive. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Paris or Marguerite Daisy.

Mme Gailbert.—This is one of the finest new plants that has ever been introduced. All know the old varieties of Paris Daisies, how beautiful and much sought after for decorations of all kinds. Splendid for bedding and pot culture. Price 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen; large plants 25 and 35 cents each.

Poinsettias.

Double Flowering.—This is a beautiful shrub, forming bracts which are closely gathered into clusters, which fill up the center. It is of a most brilliant and vivid scarlet color. Price 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents each.

Petunias — Double Fringed,

Flowers are enormous in size and exquisitely fringed and blotched. Colors are magnificent ranging from dark maroon to almost pure white. The plants have a tendency to sport and it is not uncommon to see 2 or 3 distinct colors on the same plant. Price 25 cents each.

Pentas.

Carnia.—Dwarf plants of fine quality; producing clusters of pink wax-like flowers;

Alba.—Same as Pentas Carnia; excepting it produces pure white flowers. Price 20 to 40 cents.

Russelia.

Juncea.—This is the old Russelia, often called Fountain Plant. It is a beauty, and very valuable for baskets and vases.

Lemoinei Multiflora.—The primary stems are strong and grassy. The flower panicles are very long and are covered with tassels of coral-red flowers, one over the other. It is well-named, "Many Flowered."

Lemoinei Elegantissima.—The primary stems are wiry and nicely covered with foliage, very graceful and arching in their form. The bloom is so freely produced as to cover the plant. Flowers bright soft red. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

Rudbeckia.—Golden Glow.

Without question the best hardy plant introduced in many years. It is of fine habit and vigorous growth, attaining a height from 6 to 8 feet. The flowers are produced in enormous quantities on long stems and resemble a fine double golden yellow cactus dahlia. As a cut flower for vases it has no equal. It blossoms in late summer when most shrubs and plants are through blooming and presents a most dazzling appearance with its immense wealth of golden flowers.

Swainsonia Galegifolia.

Swainsonia Alba.—A most desirable ever-blooming plant, with pure white Sweet Pea like flowers, produced in sprays of from 12 to 20 blossoms each. Especially valuable for cutting. Owing to its ease of culture and beauty of both plant and flower it is one of the most valuable and desirable house plants that has yet appeared.

Swainsonia Splendens.—Same as Alba; but has bright scarlet flowers. This is the only true scarlet variety. Price 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

Salvia Splendens.

One of most magnificent of our bedding plants. Its principal beauty is the enormous amount of bright scarlet flowers which are borne freely and continually from July till frost. The flower spikes are borne well above the foliage, giving the appearance of a grand blaze of color.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

This plant will undoubtedly become universally popular on account of its brilliant and exquisite coloring. It is of extraordinary easy growth and usefulness as a decorative plant. Finer than Coleus and Begonias in the beautiful coloring of the leaves. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

Sansevieria Zeylanica.

A beautiful new decorative plant, splendidly adapted for decorating drawing rooms and halls as it stands drouth and dust with impunity and requires scarcely any water. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Verbena.—Finest strain.

For wealth of bloom and continuous flowering the Verbena is unsurpassed. One of the most desirable of the bedding plants when used for mass effect. We offer several of the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc. Price 5c each; 50 cents per dozen.

Violets.

Princess of Wales.—The most popular single violet. Flowers very large, of light shade of blue; it is fine for bunching. Price 15 cents each; 75c per $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

Marie Louise.—Probably as widely grown as any other kind. Color a deep violet blue with deepest fragrance. Price 10c each; 75 cents per dozen.

Lady Hume Campbell.—Double light blue of fine form. Flowers quite large and very fragrant, holding their scent for a long time. Bright shiny foliage. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

California.—One of the finest single varieties. Color a deep violet blue, quite fragrant and free blooming. Foliage large and very clean. Price 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Mexican.—One of the best and hardiest for our climate. Produces more flowers than any other variety and which are very fragrant. Price 5c each; 25 cents per dozen.

Swanley's White.—This is a beautiful double white flowering violet of large size and delicious fragrance. Price 15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Annuals for Fall and Winter Planting.

Ready Dec. 1st

Asters, German Quilled; 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Alyssum, Sweet; 40c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Carnations, Marguerite; 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Chinese Pink; 40c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Calendula, Pot Marigold; 40c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Cineraria, Maritima, "Dusty Miller"; 50 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Candytuft, Purple and White; 40 cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Double Daisies; 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Pyrethrum, Aurea; Golden Feather; 50 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Petunias; mixed; 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Phlox, mixed; 40 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Pansies, Trimardeau and Finest German mixed; 40 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Annuals for Spring Planting.

Ready April 1st

Amaranthus, Assorted varieties; 40 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Ageratum. Mexicanum; 40 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Cosmos. Mixed colors; 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Cockscomb. Mixed colors; 40 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Zinnias. Mixed colors; 40 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.



Adiantum Cuneatum, or Maiden Hair Fern.

FANCY FERNS.

Alsophila Australis. Australian Tree Fern. Price 50 and 75 cents each; extra large plants, \$2 to \$3 each.

Adiantum. Cuneatum. Maiden Hair Fern.—This is too well known to need description. Excellent for table decoration. Very delicate, but often succeeding very well in the house. Price, 5 inch pots 75 cents; large size plants \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Nephrolepis, exaltata Bostoniensis, Boston Fern. Price 25, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00 each Extra large size \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

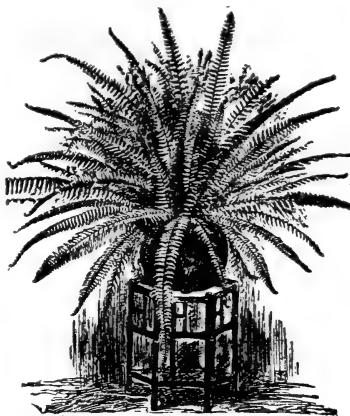
Nephrolepis, exaltata Piersonii, Pierson or Ostrich Plume Fern. One has to see this plant in growth to appreciate its beauty and value. The fronds grow broad and heavy, with the grace and beauty of the Ostrich Plume; which they more nearly resemble than anything else in nature to which we can compare them. On account of the weight of the foliage, the plant assumes an exceedingly graceful appearance and owing to the fullness of the fronds, even small plants are well furnished, make much more symmetrical and beautiful plants than the Boston Fern. It is wonderfully valuable, not only on account of its beauty, but also on account of its ease of culture, hardiness and general adaptability. It has all the free-growing hardy characteristics of the Boston Fern, and like that plant, is equally suitable for house culture and a much more beautiful plant for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. Price, Small plants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pot, 40 cents each, 6 inch pot, 1.25 each; 7 inch pot, \$1.50

Nephrolepis dawalloides furcans.—FISH TAIL or Crested Boston Fern. Price, 4 inch pots 50 cents, 5 inch pots 75 cents; 6 inch pots \$1.50.

Japanese Fern Ball.

This little beauty is imported from Japan. The ball is composed of the Japanese Inland Fern Roots, known as Davallia Bullata, var. Nagaha and Sphagnum Moss, and so constructed as to send out leaves of beautiful emerald green fronds from

every point. It is so attractive, that all who see are delighted and want it. Price, Dry Fern Ball 50 cents to \$1.00 each; Started Fern Bails, 50 cents to \$1.50 each.



Boston Fern

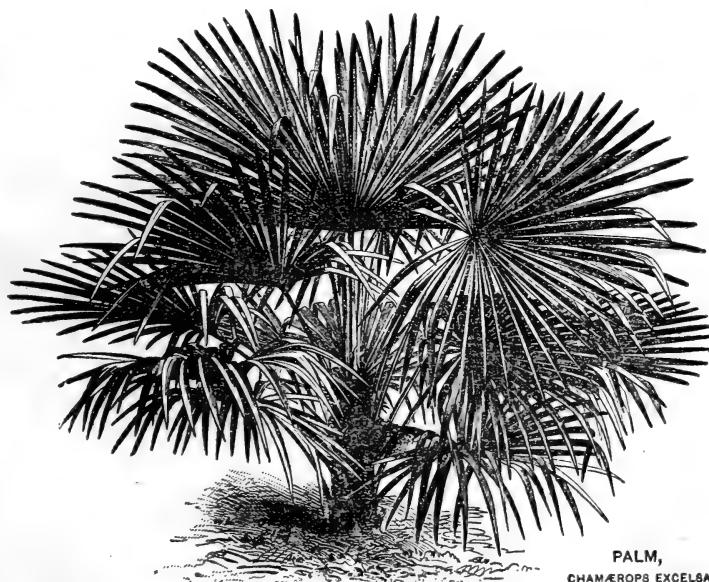
PALMS.

The Palms we offer are all healthy, clean and thrifty growing plants, also well rooted.

Arecia lutescens.—Price, small plants 25, 50 and 75 cents; 5 inch pots \$1.50 each, 6 inch pots \$2.00, 7 inch pots \$3.00, 8 inch pots \$6.00.

Kentia Belmoreana.—Price, small plants 25, 50 and 75 cents each; 5 inch pots \$1.00, 6 inch pots \$1.50, 7 inch pots \$2.50.

Latania Barbonica.—Small, 2 inch pots 25 cents each, 4 inch pots 50 cents each; 5 inch pots 75 cents each, 6 inch pots \$1.25 each, 7 inch pots \$2.25.



PALM,
CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.



Areca Lutescens.

in or out-door cultivation. Price 50 cents to \$2.00 each.



Kentia Balmoreana



Phoenix Reclinata

Phoenix Reclinata.—Price, 5 inch pots 50 cents each, 6 inch pots \$1.00, extra size plants, from \$2.50 to \$20.00.

Pandanus Veitchii.—SCREW PINE. This is one of the most attractive of decorative plants. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with broad stripes and bands of pure white and gracefully curved. Price, 4 inch pots 50 cents each, 5 inch pots \$1.00, 6 inch pots \$2.00, 7 inch pots \$2.50, Extra size \$5.00 to \$10.00.

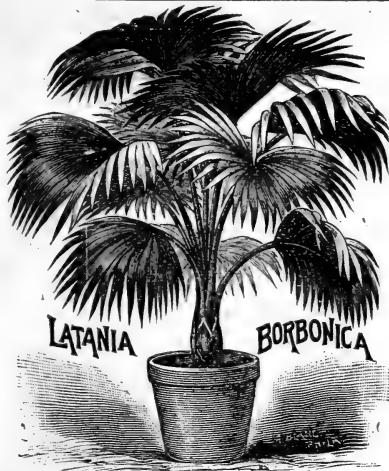
Pandanus tectorius.—NEW. Price, 4 inch pots 75 cents each, 5 inch pots \$1.25, 6 inch pots \$2.00.

Pandanus Utilis.—Also called Screw Pine from the arrangement of the leaves on the stem. This is one of the most useful of our ornamental foliage plants. Excellent for the center of vases and baskets, or grown as a single specimen. Splendid for



Phoenix Canariensis

For Fresh Seeds True to Name send your order to us.



***Seaforthia Elegans.**—Price, 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.50 each.

Washingtonia Robusta.—Price, 50 cents each, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00. Extra size \$5.00 to \$10.00.



Washingtonia Robusta

Washingtonia Filifera.—Price, 50 cents each, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00. Extra size \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Hardy Ornamental Vines.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.—JAPAN or BOSTON IVY. A rapid grower with small, purplish green leaves, which change in autumn to beautiful tints of crimson and orange. It clings freely to brick walls and is very useful for covering old buildings and walls. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Antigonon Leptopus.—ROSA MONTANA. This is one of the finest perennial climbers for the South. It produces long racemes of beautiful pink flowers and beautiful light green foliage. Price 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Aristolochia Elegans.—DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Is of vigorous growth and bears large flowers of a rich purple color, with irregular markings of

cream white and golden yellow center. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

Bignonia Radicans.—TRUMPET FLOWER. An excellent vine with handsome lance shaped leaves. The flowers are orange and scarlet. Price 35, 50 and 75 cents each.

Clematis.—There is nothing in the line of climbing plants or vines that surpasses the Clematis in gracefulness of foliage and beauty of blossom. When given proper care and attention they make a very rapid growth and well repay the care and labor bestowed upon them.

Clematis Coccinea.—Bell shaped flowers of an intense scarlet color. A very free bloomer, the flower being of unique form. Price 50 cents each.

Clematis Jackmanni.—The best of all the large flowering varieties. Color a deep violet purple. A strong rampant grower succeeding well in all locations and perfectly hardy everywhere. Price 50 and 75 cents each.

Clematis paniculata.—Hardy in all parts of the United States. Blossoms are pure white, very fragrant and borne in great bunches or clusters covering the plant so completely as to almost hide from view the rich glossy green foliage. Price 50 cents each.

Clerodendron Balfouri.—A green house climber, equally well adapted for out-door culture. The flowers are a bright scarlet enveloped in a creamy white calyx; and being borne very profusely. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Cobaea Scandens.—A rapid growing vine, often reaching a height of 20 feet and over in one season. Flowers large and bell-shaped, deep blue in color and borne quite freely on the vine. Splendid for covering trellises. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

English Ivy.—The hardy evergreen vine that remains so all the year, making it one of the most valuable of all hardy vines. It is used in covering walls and old buildings. Price 35 and 50 cents each.

Lonicera caprifolium.—(In varieties) A very popular and old-fashioned climber, with a profusion of very sweetly scented flowers of red, white and yellow. A very hairy vine and one of the best for a porch or piazza. Price 35 and 50 cents each.

Lonicera Belgica.—BELGIAN. *The Dutch Monthly Honeysuckle.* In bloom all summer. Flowers are borne in large clusters and are red and yellow. Very fragrant. Price 35 and 50 cents.

Madeira Vine or Mexican Potato Vine.—Price, Roots 10 cents each.

Maurandia Barclayana.—Rapid growing Vine, producing rose, purple and white flowers; elegant foliage. Price 10 cents each.

Mina Lobata.—This is a beautiful climber; fine foliage and produces flowers on fork-like racemes; the buds of which are at first bright red, but change through orange-yellow to yellowish-white when in full bloom. Price 25 cents each.

Ipo'mea Pandurata.—MOON FLOWER. Of a rapid growth and produces large white flowers, which open in the evening. Price 15 cents each.

Passiflora, Correa.—The hardy variety. Fine climbing plants for trellises, and above, bearing a profusion of symmetrical shaped and attractive blue flowers. Price 25 cents each.

Passiflora Constance Elliott.—The hardy white variety. Price 25 cents each.

Smilax.—Too well-known for description. It is fine as a window and green-house plant. Splendid for house decoration. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

Solanum, Azureum, Blue Solanum. A pretty plant which inclines to a trailing or climbing habit; it produces large clusters of blue flowers, which are succeeded by scarlet berries, which re-

main perfect a long time. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

Wistarias.—A handsome flowering vine having the flowers borne in pendulous clusters grape-like, in either blue or white. They are very hardy and strong climbers and are a beauty when in bloom; as the vines then, are literally covered with flowers. Price on Blue or White. 50 and 75 cents each.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs.

Crape Myrtle.—*Lagerstroemia indica*. In varieties, Pink, White and Scarlet. Price 25c, 50c and 75c each.

Forsythia viridissima,—*Golden Bells*. Price 75c and \$1.25 each.

Hypericum Mosserianum,—*St John's Worth*. Price 75c and \$1.00.

Inga pulcherrima or SCARLET ACACIA. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Ligustrum nepalense.—Splendid for lawns and parks, they can be trimmed in any shape or form. Price \$1.50 each.

Laurus carolinensis,—*LAURI MUNDI*. Price \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Magnolia Fuscata.—Price 50c, 75c \$1.00 and \$1.50 each

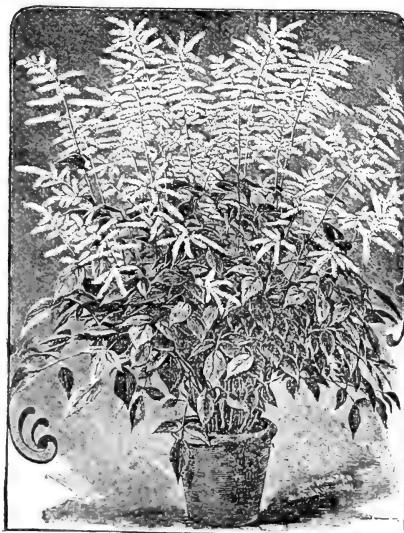
Pitoporum sinensis.—Price \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Pitoporum tabira.—Price \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Phatnia serrata.—Price \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Philadelphus, GRANDIFLORA. — *Mock Orange*. Hardy shrub, beautiful and fragrant. Grows to a height of 8 feet; flowers pure white. Price 50, 75 cents and \$1.00 each.

Spiraea Bumaldii,—*Anthony Waterer*. Flowers scarlet crimson, blooms profusely. Price 25, 50 75c and \$1.00.



Spiraea Asteloides Chinensis

Spiraea Revesii, BRIDAL WREATH. — Double white flowers in clusters; their flowering season extends almost over the whole spring and summer. Price 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Weigelas.—These shrubs make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shape with age. Their large flowers are of wide, trumpet-shape, of all colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly all along their branches. Used for borders and groups. Price \$1.50 each.

Yucca Filamentosa. — ADAMS NEEDLE. Price 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Coniferous Evergreen.

Biota aurea,—GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Price 75 cents to \$2.00.

Biota compacta.—Price 50 cents to \$1.00.

Biota elegantissima.—Price 75c to \$2.00.

Biota Orientalis,—Price 60c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Biota Occidentalis.—Price 50c to \$1.00.

New Rosedale Hybrid Arbor Vitae,—Price \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Cedrus Deodora.—Price \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Juniperus virginiana,—RED CEDAR. This attractive tree possesses so many points of merit and is so handsome that we place it in the foremost list of American trees. It grows with vigor and rapidity forming dense pyramidal shaped heads of rare grace and beauty. Price \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Deciduous Hedge Plants.

Ligustrum amurensis,—AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. One of the very finest plants for ornamental hedges. It is very attractive and handsome with its long leaves and large, pure white fragrant blossoms, produced in great profusion. Price \$8.00 to \$15.00 per 100.

Ligustrum ovalifolium,—CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A recent introduction that has met with great favor wherever planted. It is a rapid grower, having shining dark green leaves, which it retains until late in the fall. Price \$8.00 to \$15.00 per 100.

Citrus trifoliata,—HARDY JAPANESE LEMON. Valuable for a defensive hedge as well as for ornament. It is a most rapid grower and forms a thick, heavy hedge in 3 years from planting. The stock can be used for budding sweet oranges, mandarins etc., as it is very hardy. Price 10 and 20 cents each; \$4 per 100. Write for Prices on large quantities.

SHADE TREES.

Acer negundo.—BOX ELDER. Price \$3.00 each.

Catalpa speciosa.—This is one of the finest trees for shade and ornament. The leaves are large; heart-shaped, beautifully ribbed, never subject to the attacks of insects and all times clean, vigorous and beautiful. Price \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Liriodendron tulipifera,—TULIP TREE. A magnificent tree of rapid, tall and pyramidal growth. Price \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Ligustrum Japonicum,—CHINESE PRIVET.—Price \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Magnolia grandiflora.—Too well-known for description. Price \$1.00 to \$6.00 each.

Live Oak.—\$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Pin Oak. Price \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

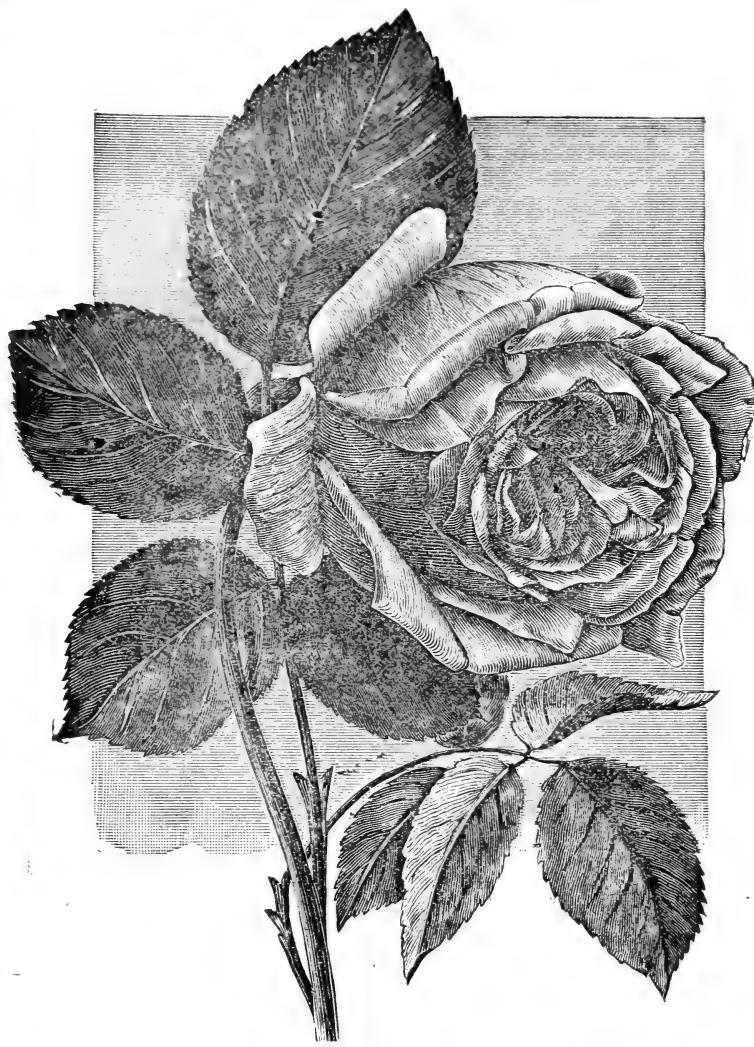
White Oak.—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Laurel Oak.—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Platanus orientalis,—SYCAMORE TREE. Price \$1 to \$2 each.

ROSES FIELD CROWN.

Archduke Charles,—BOU&BON. Crimson scarlet, changing to silvery pink.



Bessie Brown

Bessie Brown.—*NEW.* This new rose is considered one of the finest of the late introductions, and is well worthy the place it occupies. It is of the Hybrid Tea class. Blooms are enormous size, of heavy substance and are perfect in shape, lasting splendidly when cut. The color is snow white, faintly flushed and tinged with pink. A fine strong free grower, producing long stems well clothed in foliage quite up to the flower. Price 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

American Beauty.—Extra large flowers, rich rose crimson.

Bridesmaid.—A deep pink, two shades deeper than Catherine Mermet.

Beauty of Stapleford.—*Hybrid T.a.* Color clear bright pink, shading bright rosy-crimson.

Bride.—A beautiful white tea Rose, a good keeper.

Bougere.—*Tea* Color, bronze rose or violet crimson, delicately shaded with lilac.

Cornelia Cook.—*Tea.* Color, clearest, snowiest white.

Captain Christy.—*Hybrid.* Color flesh delicate pink, with deeper shading in center, bright satiny appearance.

Catherine Mermet.—*Tea.* Beautiful, clear flesh color, with silvery lustre.

Duchess de Brabant.—*Tea.* Color soft light rose, with heavy shading of Amber salmon.

Devoniensis.—*MAGNOLIA ROSE.*—*Tea.* Beautiful creamy white, white rose center; large, very fragrant.

Dinsmore.—*Hybrid.* Flowers large, of a dazzling scarlet crimson color.

Merchants write to us for special prices on seeds in large quantities.



Dinsmore

Empress Eugenie.—BOURBON. One of the sweetest of all pink roses.

Gruss an Teplitz.—*Hybrid Tea.* Color brightest scarlet shading to deep rich, velvety crimson.

General de Tarta.—*Tea.* Deep rose, mottled lighter, often tinged with buff.

Golden Gate.—Large double rose, creamy-white, tinted soft yellow, bordered with clear rose.

Homer.—*Tea.* Soft, clear rose with salmon shading.

Helene Gould or **BALDWIN.**—Ever-blooming. Color soft, intense carmine, very much the color of American Beauty.

Isabella Sprunt.—*Tea.* Canary yellow, very free blooming.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—A continuous bloomer, pure white.

La France.—Silvery rose-shades, with pink.

Meteor.—Velvety-red everbloomer of deepest glowing crimson.

Maman Cochet.—*PINK.* One of the best new roses. Color deep rose-pink.

Maman Cochet, WHITE.—*Tea Rose.* Color purest white.

Mme. Jos. Schwartz.—*Tea.* Color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

Mme. de Vetry.—*Tea.* Color rich red, changing to silvery peach. Makes big clean buds of great beauty.

Mlle. Francisca Krueger.—*Tea.* It is allied to Catherine Mermet. In its shading of deep copper-yellow it stands eminent and distinct from all others.

Mme. Lombard.—*Tea.* Color beautiful shade of rosy brouze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with ty.

Marie Van Houtte.—*Tea.* Color pale yellow; edges of petals often lined with rose.

Mme. Schwallier.—*Hybrid Tea.* Color bright rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petals and deepening on the edges.

Mme. Welch.—*Tea.* Color, beautiful shade of soft amber yellow, deepening towards the center to orange-yellow.

Mme de Wattville.—*Tea.* Color beautiful creamy yellow, tinged with rosy blush.

Marie Guillot.—The best white Tea rose for general purposes.

Paul Neyron.—Deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. Very large.

Perle des Jardins.—Canary or golden yellow, beautifully formed.

Papa Gontier.—*Hybrid Tea.* Dark crimson red, with long pointed buds.

Sombreuil,—*BOURBON*.—Beautiful white, tinged with delicate rose.

Souvenir de Malmaison,—*BOURBON*. Rich flesh-colored. Well known.

Souvenir de President Carnot,—*Hybrid Tea*. Color new, delicate, rosy blush, shade a trifle deeper at the center of the flower.

Safrano,—*Tea*. Bright Apricot yellow, change to orange fawn.

White Bougere,—*Tea*. Flowers unusually large. Color pure, ivory white.

Prices, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; 50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Climbing Meteor,—A grand new velvety Red Rose. It is the acme of all red climbing roses. A free and persistent bloomer, grows from 10 to 15 feet in a season.

Climbing Kaiserin,—This is the finest of all white climbing roses; it is a strong and rapid grower and throws up numerous shoots 10 to 15 feet in a single season.

Climbing Bridesmaid,—The flowers are simply beautiful, clear, dark pink, identical with Bridesmaid.

Climbing Devoniensis,—A sport from Devoniensis, from which it differs, only in climbing habit of growth. Color White tinged with blush.

Chromatella or Cloth of Gold,—A clear, golden yellow, large, very full and double, highly fragrant.

Crimson Rambler,—A rapid grower, with peculiar shining foliage. Blooms are produced in great bouquets and are of a most lovely shade of crimson.

James Sprout,—Deep cherry red flowers, medium size, full, very double and sweet.

Lamarque,—Large, full flowers, borne in large clusters, pure white and double.

Marechal Niel,—A beautiful deep sulphur yellow, very full, very large and exceedingly fragrant.

Madam Isaac Perrier,—Vivid carmine, large and double. Flowers immense size.

Renee Marie Henriette,—A strong vigorous grower, flowers large, full and of fine form. Color a pure cherry red. Sweet center.

Rive D'Or,—Bright golden yellow; vigorous climber.

William Allen Richardson,—Color orange yellow, center coppery-yellow, faintly tinted rose. The plant is a strong rampant grower.

White Marechal Niel,—A sport from Marechal Niel. Fine grower, and produces lemon-white flowers in even greater profusion than its parent.

Zelia Pradell,—Vigorous climber. Has lovely pure white buds. Flowers full and sweet.

Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. Extra strong plants of Marechal Niel, Ramblers, Heuriette, Cloth of Gold, etc. @ \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICHOKE PLANTS.

We can furnish strong healthy plants in large quantities during proper seasons, these plants, if set out in October, November, December, will produce a fair crop of fruit in spring. Can be set-out until end of February.

Price 25c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Vegetable Pear (*Sechium Edule*).—This vegetable is generally called "Mirliton" in our market. It makes a rapid growing vine, with grape-like leaves. The fruit is used like squash or egg-plant. It has only one seed which is enclosed in the bulb and the whole fruit has to be planted. Price 10c. each. Should be planted in March and April.

Rhubarb Roots—Splendid for making pies; should be planted early in spring or in fall. When once established will remain and thrive for several years.

BIRD SEEDS.

We make a specialty in putting up extra cleaned Canary seed, (mixed or plain) in cartons containing one pound, including a piece of cuttle-fish bone. Our mixture contains CANARY, HEMP, RAPE and GERMAN MILLET SEEDS. We also have in bulk Hemp, Canary, Rape, Millet and Sunflower seeds.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Havana Tobacco (Imported).—We have the genuine strain of the celebrated Vuelto Abajo variety, the leave of which is only used for the manufacture of the finest cigars in the world. None better to be had. Price, 30 cents per oz.; \$4.00 per pound.



Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—One of the best American sorts for making cigar wrappers and for pipe smoking. Price 20 cents per oz.; \$2.50 per lb.

RAFFIA.

This is the best material for tying plants of all kinds to stakes, as it is not apt to rot as

Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts.

quickly as twine; it is splendid for tying bunches of vegetables of all kinds for market. Price 30c. per lb.

GRAFTING WAX.

Lion Brand - This is the best wax to use for grafting and budding trees and roses.
4 lb. 15c., 1 lb. 40c.

The Perfection, Broad cast Seed Sower.—The cheapest and best seed sower on the market. Price \$1.25 each. No gardener or farmer will sow seed by hand any more, if he can buy a seed-sower at such a low price. They save seed, time, labor and distribute the seed more uniformly than by hand.

ALBERT'S PLANT FOOD.

BEST FERTILIZER FOR HOUSE PLANTS



This is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form, the food element required by plants. It is odorless, clean to handle, quick in its action and unequalled in its effects. Inside each tin is a SMALL SPOON holding the exact quantity for dissolving in a quart of water. By its use plants acquire a sturdier growth, fuller developments and a manifold increase in bloom. For palms, ferns, India-rubber plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical and easiest applied fertilizer made. The analysis is as high as it is possible to make a chemical Plant Food, which at the same time can be used without risk of injury to the plants. It is put up in neat tins as shown in cut, and full directions are given on outside of each box. Can be safely mailed

Price, 15c. each. Postage 8c. extra.

TOBACCO DUST.

This is one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. It is also a good fertilizer. If you are troubled with *cabbage* flies and lice, also fleas and lice on cucumbers, melons and tomatoes use Tobacco Dust and you will get rid of them in a few applications. It also acts as a fertilizer, as it contains a good percentage.

of potash and ammonia. Price per package, 10 pounds, 25c; 50 pounds, \$1.00 per 100 pound sack, \$1.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

Very effective for cleansing trees of all kinds of insects and fungi; it is also a fine remedy for destroying insects and lice on plants of all sorts. Use one pound soap in two quarts hot water, then dilute same; after this add 5 or 6 gallons cold water and sprinkle or spray trees or plants. Splendid for killing the Aphides on fruit trees. Price, 20c. per lb

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.



It is a fine insecticide; if used in a dry state for destroying fleas, lice and caterpillars of all kinds on Cabbage plants, Turnips, Lettuce and all other vegetable plants attacked by insects. It also destroys potato bugs and grub worms. On all garden plants dust the Slug Shot lightly and thoroughly; for vine crops, put more on the ground, around the stems, than on the leaves for Melons, Squash and Cucumbers. Apply in the mornings when the dew is on the plants or dust after a rain; in case of dry weather, give the plants a good watering in the evening and then dust the Slug Shot. -

Price, 5 lbs pkge. 30c. Prices for larger quantities given upon application. We also have DUSTATS for distributing Slug Shot Powder with very finely perforated bottoms, insures economical distribution. Half Gallon size, price 35 cents. One Gallon size, price 50 cents.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER HAND SPRINKLER.

A fine and handy device for sprinkling floral work, cut flowers or pot plants. Very useful for dampening clothes or any kind of sprinkling. Made of the best rubber and with little care will last for years. Never get out of order. They are so cheap, that no one should be without it. Price by Mail, post-paid, No. 1 Size, \$1.10; No. 2 Size, 75c.; No. 3 Size, 60c. No. 4 Size 50c.

Give our Seeds a trial and be convinced that what we say are facts.

LADIES' FAVORITE PRUNING SHEARS.

One of the handiest tools for pruning Rose bushes, shrubbery and plants of all kinds; also for cutting flowers. It is made of the best steel, highly polished and so small and light, that it can be carried conveniently in the pocket.

Price..... \$1.00 each.

FRENCH SCYTHE BLADES.

We have a fine assortment of these valuable blades, which are of direct importation and considered the best scythe by professional mowers. We have different sizes and qualities; they range from 18 to 24 inches; the blue are little higher in price.

Prices, Blue.—18-in., 85c ; 22-in., '90c ; 24-in., \$1.00.

Prices, Plain—18-in., 75c ; 20-in., 80c ; 22-in., 85c ; 24-in., 90c.

We also have these blades *bridled or strengthened* which cost 35c. each extra.

The best and cheapest Hand Spray Pump.

The Electric Bug Exterminator Brass.

Price \$1.25 each.

This is one of the best and cheapest exterminators ever invented. It is durable, simple and easily handled. They are superior to any other bug or insect exterminator on the market. You can use Kerosene, Paris green, London purple or any other solution with the sprayer without any danger of injuring the plants.

FINGER SPADES.

This tool is made to save the finger nails in weeding out all obnoxious weeds and grasses which generally grow between vegetable and flower plants. No one should be without them, as they are so cheap. Only 10c. each.

THE DECATUR GARDEN PLOW.

FOR FARMERS, TRUCK GARDENERS OR HOME GARDENERS.

is not a play thing, but a strictly first-class tool, that every gardener, large or small, needs. As a purchaser expressed himself to us recently: "I can do more work in half an hour with your plow than I can do all day with a hoe." That tells the story—except there are other garden plows on the market, but most of them are cheap affairs made of scraps without regard to what a plow should be, to sell for a cheap price.

The Decatur Garden Plow is made to do good work, to do it easily. To make this kind of a plow requires as much care and attention to details as to build a field plow. Our plow parts are made *true plow shape*. It will turn as nice a furrow as a field plow. The tools are built of the finest plow steel. The points can all be kept sharp. All parts are steel or malleable, except handle which is hard wood. All nicely painted and varnished.

The No. 1 plow, the one mostly sold, weighs but 14 lbs, and is readily and successfully handled by woman or child. The height of steel wheel is 16 inches. You can adjust the handle for the tallest man or smallest child by simply changing cotter pin to any hole to suit the height desired.

The Decatur Garden Plow is preferable above all others for its reversible feature. You have two tools always ready for instant use. The attachments are interchangeable and can be used on either end of the arch as shown in cut.

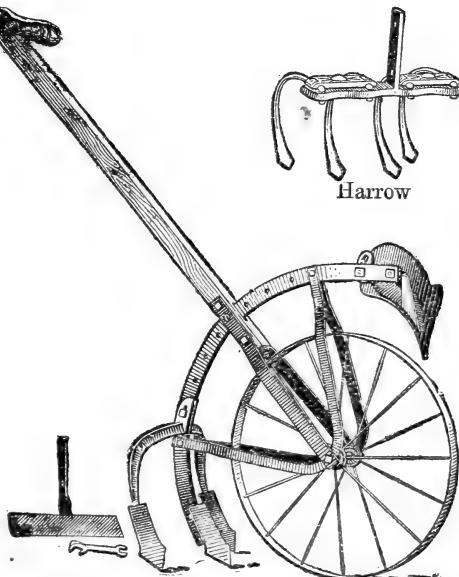
We Guarantee the *Decatur Garden Plow* to do work equal to any garden plow made, and it will do it easier and quicker, and with more satisfaction to the user.

IT IS LIGHT AND STRONG. REVERSIBLE, ADJUSTABLE.

STYLE N° 1.—Furnished regular with PLOW, 3 STIRRING POINTS, SWEEP and WRENCH. HARROW furnished in place of two Stirring Points if so ordered, or extra for 50c.

PRICE

\$4.00



If you want to make a success in gardening, try Schindler's Seeds.

SCHINDLER'S CASH PRIZE OFFER.

In order to prove to our patrons that our seeds are just as they are represented to be, we offer the following cash prizes to any of our customers who grow the three and heaviest melons, from our LONE STAR WATER MELON SEEDS, (during the season of 1905), upon positive proof being furnished, that the seeds were obtained from us.

First Prize.....	\$10.00
Second Prize.....	7.00
Third Prize.....	3.00

All specimens must be shipped to us carefully packed, either by *express or freight and charges prepaid.*

Our strain of IMPROVED NEW ORLEANS MARKET CUCUMBER seed is without a doubt the best shipping variety ever introduced. In order to induce our patrons and new customers to give this valuable cucumber a thorough and careful test, we offer the following cash prizes for the three best shaped and largest specimens grown from our seeds. All samples must be sent to us at our store, with charges prepaid.

First Prize.....	\$5.00
Second Prize.....	3.00
Third Prize.....	2.00

OUR SPECIAL OFFER And Cash Discount.

On all orders of Seeds selected from our catalogue in 5 and 10 cents packets and ounces only, seeds may be ordered to the amount of \$1.25 for each dollar sent; *this offer is only on orders for \$1.00 and over.* Thus:

On an order of \$1.00 sent us you can select seeds to amount of \$1.25	
" " 2.00 " "	2.50
" " 3.00 " "	3.75
" " 4.00 " "	5.00
" " 5.00 " "	6.25

No quarter pounds, half pounds, pounds, pints or quarts will be allowed in the above discounts. Seeds must be purchased at one time and cash with order.

CASH DISCOUNTS.—We make the following discounts on cash orders for vegetable seeds, made up from our catalogue prices, excepting on Beans, Corns, Peas, Onion Sets, Grass Seeds and Potatoes.

On all orders amounting to \$5.00 and over, 10 per cent. discount.

" " 10.00 " 12½ " "	
" " 20.00 " 15 " "	

Special prices given upon application on Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets and Potatoes in large quantities.

RETAIL PRICE LIST**SCHINDLER & CO'S RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS.****WE MAIL SEEDS POSTAGE PREPAID**

Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter Pounds mailed by us free of postage. On Half Pounds, Pounds and Quarts the postage must be added to the prices quoted at the rate of 8 cents per pound and 16 cents per quart.

VARIETIES.

	PRICES.		
	Per ounce.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Large Green Globe (Laon).....	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$4 00
Artichoke plants per doz. 25c; per 100, 1.50; per 1000, 12.00			

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal.....	10	15	50
Columbia Mammoth White.....	10	20	75
Roots, 2 yrs. old of either kind, per doz. 25c.; per 100, 75c; per 1000, \$6.00			

BEANS—Dwarf, Snap or Bush.

	Per qt.	Per peck.	Per bushel
Extra Early Refugee.....	30	2 00	7 50
Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine.....	30	2 00	7 00
Burpee's Stringless Green-pod.....	30	2 50	8 00
Best of All.....	25	1 50	5 00
French Market Round Green Pod (crop very short).....	65c. quart	\$2.00 gal.	
Early Mohawk Six Weeks.....	25	1 75	6 00
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	25	1 75	6 00
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	30	2 50	8 00
Red Kidney.....	25	1 25	5 00
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax (Crop short).....	60	3 50	10 00
Davis White Kidney Wax.....	60	3 50	10 00
Dwarf Flageolet or Perfection Wax (Scarlet and Violet).....	50	3 00	10 00
Improved German or Prolific Black Wax (stringless).....	50	3 00	8 00
Grenell's Rust Proof Golden Wax.....	50	3 60	8 00
Schindler's Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	75	3 75	12 00
Detroit Wax.....	50	3 00	10 00
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	30	2 00	7 00
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	30	2 00	7 00

BEANS—Pole or Running

Southern Prolific.....	25	1 50	6 00
Lazy Wife's.....	40	2 00	7 00
Crease Back.....	30	2 00	6 00
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	35	2 25	7 00
Dutch Case Knife.....	30	2 00	6 00
Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	40	2 50	8 00
Golden Wax Flageolet	Sold out.		
Large Lima.....	30	1 75	6 50
Carolina or Sieva.....	30	1 75	6 50
Siebert's Early Lima.....	40	2 00	7 00

BEANS—English.

Broad Windsor.....	25	1 50	4 00
BEETS.	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.

Schindler's Crescent City Red Turnip.....	10	25	75
Detroit Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	60
Edmands Early Blood Turnip.....	10	20	50
Crosby's Egyptian.....	10	20	60
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early.....	10	20	60
Eclipse.....	10	20	40
Lentz.....	10	20	50
Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	05	15	35
White French or Sugar—Red Top.....	10	20	40
Golden Tankard Mangel.....	05	15	35
Golden Globe Mangel.....	05	15	35
Silver, or Swiss Chard.....	10	20	60

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.

Dwarf German Greens.....	15	35	1 00
Broccoli Purple Cape.	35	1 25	4 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	20	50	1 75
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CABBAGE.

Early York.....	15	40	1 50
Large York.....	15	40	1 50
Large Oxheart.....	20	50	1 50
Early Winningsstadt.....	20	50	1 50
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	20	60	2 00

Cabbage (Continued)

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Charleston Wakefield.....	25	60	2 60
Schindler's Extra Early Flat Dutch.....	25	1 00	3 00
All Seasons.....	25	50	1 75
Danish Ball Head.....	25	75	2 50
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch, very fine.....	25	65	1 75
Solid South.....	25	75	3 00
Succession, Henderson's True (Genuine).....	25	75	2 50
Fotter's Improved Brunswick.....	25	65	2 00
Large Flat Brunswick, German Imported.....	25	50	1 75
Improved Large Late Drumhead.....	25	50	1 75
Schindler's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.....	25	75	2 50
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.....	25	65	2 00
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch.....	25	65	2 00
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's.....	25	65	2 00
Red Dutch (for pickling) Mammoth Rock.....	20	50	2 00
Improved American Savoy.....	20	65	2 00
All-Head Early.....	25	50	1 75
Autumn Giant or World Beater.....	25	75	2 50

CARROTS.

Early Scarlet Horn.....	10	25	90
Guerande or Ox Heart.....	10	25	75
Half Long Scarlet French.....	10	25	80
Half Long Lue.....	10	25	75
Half Long Scarlet Chantenay.....	10	25	75
St. Valery.....	10	25	80
Danver's Intermediate.....	10	20	60
Long Red, without core.....	10	25	90
Improved Long Orange.....	10	25	75

CAULIFLOWER.

Half Early Paris.....	75	2 00	7 50
Extra Early Erfurt.....	1 00	2 25	10 00
Schindler's Early Snowball, (True).....	2 00	6 50	22 00
Le Normand Short Stemmed.....	75	2 25	9 00
Early Italian Giant.....	75	2 50	9 00
Large Algiers, fine French Strain.....	1 00	3 00	10 00

CELERIY.

White Plume.....	25	60	2 00
Large White Solid (finest American).....	20	60	1 75
Perfection Heartwell (very fine).....	20	40	1 50
Dwarf Large Ribbed or Kalamazoo.....	20	40	1 50
Golden Self-Blanching (French grown).....	40	1 25	4 00
Giant Pascal.....	20	50	1 75
Dwarf Golden Heart.....	40	1 25	4 00
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.....	20	40	1 50
Cutting or Soup.....	15	40	1 25
Flavoring Celery (not for sowing).....	05	15	30

CHERVIL.

Plain-Leaved.....	15	40	1 50
COLLARDS. Georgia or Southern.....	10	35	1 00
CORN SALAD.	10	30	1 00

CORN.

Adam's Extra Early.....	20	1 00	3 00
Early French Market—Best Early.....	25	1 00	2 50
Large Adams Early.....	20	1 00	2 50
White St. Charles.....	15	50	1 75
Mexican June.....	20	1 00	3 00

Yellow Creole in ears, 5c. each, \$2.50 per 100.

Mammoth Sugar in ears, 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

	Per qt.	Per peck	Per bush.
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	25	1 50	4 00
Golden Beauty.....	15	60	2 00
Champion White Pearl.....	15	60	2 00
Iowa Silver Mine.....	15	60	2 00
Schindler's White Snowflake on ears, 5c., 50c. doz.	15	60	2 00
Golden Dent Gourd Seed on ears, 5c., 50c. doz.....	15	60	2 00
Yellow Canada, ears only, 5c., 50c. doz.....	15	65	2 00
Large White Flint, ears only, 5c., 50c. doz.....	15	65	2 00
Improved Leaming.....	25	1 25	4 00
Hickory King (White)on ears, 5c., 50c. doz.....	25	1 50	5 00
Black Mexican.....	25	1 50	5 00

By mail add 15c. per quart
for postage.

CRESS.

	Per ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb	Per lb
Broad-leaved gray seeded.....	15	50	2 00
Water Cress, True.....	50	1 50	5 00

CUCUMBER.

Schindler's Improved Early White Spine.....	15	40	1 25
New Orleans Market.....	20	50	1 50
Early Frame.....	10	35	1 00
Long Green Turkey.....	15	40	1 50
Early Cluster.....	15	35	1 00
Japanese Climbing (very prolific).....	25	75	2 50
Gherkin, or Burr (for pickling).....	20	50	2 00
Prolific Pickling.....	20	50	1 50

EGG PLANT.

Schindler's Large Purple or N. O. Market (Finest).....	50	1 50	5 00
New York Market (thornless).....	40	1 25	4 00

ENDIVE.

Large Green Curled.....	20	50	1 75
Broad-Leaved or Escarole.....	20	50	1 75

GARLIC. 35c. qt. Prices on larger quantities given upon application.

KOHLRABI.

Early White Vienna, finest.....	25	75	2 50
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LEEK.

Large London Flag (American grown).....	15	50	1 50
Monstrous Large Carentan.....	20	50	1 50
Large Rouen.....	20	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

California Cream Butter.....	15	40	1 25
Early Butterhead.....	15	40	1 25
Improved Royal Cabbage.....	15	40	1 25
Brown Dutch.....	15	40	1 25
White Paris Coss, or Roman.....	15	40	1 25
Trianon or Self-Folding Coss.....	20	40	1 50
N. O. Improved Large Passion.....	20	50	1 50
Schindler's Early Market, none better.....	20	60	2 00
Trocadero French Imported, Sure header.....	20	60	2 00
Big Boston.....	20	50	1 25
Trocadero American.....	20	40	1 50

MELON, MUSK or CANTELOPE.

Rockyford (Colorado grown seed).....	10	25	75
Netted Citron.....	10	25	90
Netted Nutmeg.....	10	25	90
Pine Apple.....	15	25	90
New Orleans Market (finest quality).....	20	40	1 00
Osage.....	15	25	90
Early Hackensack.....	15	40	1 00
Emerald Gem.....	15	50	1 50
Chicago Market.....	15	40	1 25
Early White Japan.....	10	40	1 00

MELON-WATER.

Southern grown Sup Quality	Ice Cream (White Seeded).....	10	20	50
	Rattlesnake (true).....	10	20	50
	Sweet Heart.....	10	20	60
	Kolb Gem.....	10	20	50
	Dixie.....	10	20	50
	Florida Favorite.....	10	20	60
	Seminole.....	10	25	75
	Lone Star (Genuine).....	15	25	75
	Triumph.....	10	20	60
	McIvers Wonderful Sugar.....	15	25	75
	Kleckley's Sweets (Pure stock).....	15	25	75
	Alabama Sweet (Pure stock).....	15	25	75

MUSTARD.

Southern Curled.....	10	20	60
Chinese Large Leaved.....	10	20	60

NASTURTIUM.—Tall and Dwarf.

15	25	1 00
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OKRA.

Green Tall Growing	10	20	50
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OKRA—(Continued)

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
White Velvet	10	20	60
French Market	10	25	75

ONION.

Frotscher's Creole	20	60	2 00
Australian Brown	15	35	1 00
Red Bermuda (Teneriffe Grown)	25	75	2 50
White Bermuda (Teneriffe grown)	25	75	3 00
White Crystal Wax Bermuda (Teneriffe grown)	30	1 00	3 00
Extra Early White Pearl	25	75	2 50
New White Queen	25	75	2 50

ONION SETS.

	Per quart.	Per gallon.	Per peck.	Per bu.
White, Western	20	50	1 00	2 50
Red or Yellow Western	15	40	75	2 00

SHALLOTS, White.

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Creole	15	40	1 00
Plain Leaved	10	20	50
Champion Moss Curled	10	25	60
Market Gardeners' Curled. Finest.	10	25	70

PARSNIP—Hollow Crown or Sugar

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Per peck	Per bu.
Schindler's First and Best	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
Schindler's Extra Early	15	25	75	1 40	5 00
Early Alaska	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
Early Washington	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
Blue Beauty	20	30	80	1 50	5 00
Laxton's Alpha	20	30	80	1 50	5 00
American Wonder	20	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
Champion of England	20	30	90	1 50	5 00
Carters' Stratagem	25	35	1 00	2 00	7 00
Carter's Telephone	25	35	1 00	2 00	6 50
Extra Early Premium Gem	25	35	1 00	2 00	6 50
Black-Eyed Marrowfat	15	20	50	1 25	3 00
Large White Marrowfat	15	20	50	1 25	3 00
Field or Cow Peas.—Market price.					

PEPPER.

	Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Bell or Bull Nose	25	75	2 25
Sweet Spanish Monstrous (True)	25	1 00	3 00
Long Red Cayenne	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry	25	75	2 50
Golden Dawn Mango	25	75	2 50
Bird Eye	50	1 50	5 00
Chili	30	75	2 50
Genuine Tabasco	50	1 50	5 00
Ruby King, Sweet	25	75	2 50
Red Cluster	30	1 00	3 50
Chinese Giant Sweet	35	1 25	5 00

POTATOES.

	Per peck	Per bush.	Per barrel
Boston Peerless	50	1 25	3 50
White Elephant	75	1 50	3 50
Extra Early Vermont	75	1 50	3 50
Vermont Early Rose	75	1 50	3 50
Beauty of Hebron	75	1 50	3 50
Burbank Seedling	75	1 25	3 00
White Star	75	1 50	3 50
Early Ohio	75	1 50	3 50

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market.

Early Triumph, Tennessee grown, Genuine	75	1 75	4 25
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POTATOES, SWEET.

Yellow Pumpkin, Yam	50	1 75	3 50
Spanish Yam	50	1 75	3 50
Southern Queen or Mam'selle	40	1 50	3 50
Shanghai or California Yam	40	1 25	3 00
Bunch or Vineless Yams	40	1 75	3 50

Prices vary according to market.

PUMPKIN.

	Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Large Cheese or Field.....	10	20	60
Frotscher's Cashaw Crook-Neck (green striped) true.....	15	25	75
Golden Yellow Mammoth or Tours.....	15	30	1 00

RADISH.

Early Scarlet Turnip (White Tipped).....	10	20	50
Scarlet Half Long French.....	10	20	50
Scarlet, Olive-Shaped, White-Tipped or French Breakfast.....	10	20	50
Long Brightest Scarlet (French grown).....	10	20	50
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.....	10	20	40
Chartier.....	10	20	50
Chinese Rose, Winter.....	10	20	60
Long White Vienna or Lady-finger.....	10	20	50
White Strassburg.....	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip.....	10	20	50
Yellow Summer Turnip, or Golden Globe.....	10	20	60
Black Spanish Winter.....	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Globe.....	10	20	60
Early White Box.....	10	20	60

ROQUETTE.**SALSIFY.**

Sandwich Island Mammoth.....	15	40	1 50
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SORREL. Large-leaved French

SPINACH.	15	35	1 25
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Large Curled Savoy.....	10	15	35
Broad-leaved Flanders.....	10	15	30

SQUASH.

Early Bush, or Patty Pan.....	10	25	75
Yellow Summer Crook-Neck.....	10	25	75
The Hubbard.....	15	35	1 00

TOMATO.

Spark's Earliana.....	40	1 25	3 75
Dwarf Champion.....	30	1 00	3 25
Dwarf Stone.....	40	1 25	4 00
Trophy, selected.....	25	75	2 50
Acme.....	25	75	2 25
Stone.....	25	75	2 25
Favorite.....	25	75	2 25
Beauty.....	25	75	2 25
Perfection.....	25	75	2 25

TURNIP.

Early Red or Purple Top, strap-leaved.....	10	20	40
Early White Flat Dutch, strap-leaved.....	10	20	40
Pomeranian White Globe.....	10	20	50
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	10	20	50
Golden Ball.....	10	20	60
Amber Globe.....	10	20	50
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga, Long Island Grown.....	10	20	50
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	10	25	70
Purple Top White Globe.....	10	20	50
Extra Early White Egg.....	10	20	60
White Hanover.....	10	20	50
Cow Horn.....	10	20	50

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise, Balm, Basil, Bene, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Marjoram, Pot Marigold, Tansy, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, Wormwood.....	Per pack, 5 and 10cents.
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GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

	Per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Per bush.
Red Top Grass, Choice.....	15	1 00	1 75
Orchard Grass, choice.....	25	1 50	2 50
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy.....	15	1 00	2 00
Timothy.....	15	1 75	3 00
English Rye Grass.....	10	1 00	1 75
Tall Meadow Oat.....	—	—	—
Red Clover.....	20	5 00	9 00
White Dutch Clover.....	30	7 50	14 00

Grass & Field Seeds (Continued)

		Per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Per bush.
Alfalfa or French Lucerne.....		25	7 00	12 00
Crimson Clover.....		15	3 00	5 00
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover.....		20	2 00	4 00
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned.....		15	1 75	3 00
Bermuda Grass (Genuine)..... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. 1 lb. \$1 00				
Mixed Lawn Grass.....		20	1 75	3 00
Texas Red Rust Proof Oats.....		10	45	
Texas Rye		10	1 00	1 60
Texas Barley.....		10	75	1 40
Kaffir Corn		10	1 00	1 50
Broom Corn		10	1 50	2 50
Sainfoin or Esparsette ... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb. 10 lbs. \$1 00				
German Millet		10	1 00	1 75
Italian Rye Grass		10	1 50	2 50
Fa'ly Amber Sorghum.....		10	1 25	2 00
Orange Sorghum		10	1 25	2 00
Hairy Vetch		20	4 00	7 50
Dwarf Essex Rape....15c. lb., 10 lbs. for \$1 00				
Giant Beggar Weed.....		30	10 lbs. for 2 50	
Velvet Beans. Peck 75c., bushel \$2 75				
Teosinte $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. \$1 25 lb. postpaid.				
Australian Salt Bush ...10c. per packet, 20c. oz., \$1 50 per lb.				
Russian Sunflower.....		15	1 00	1 75
Spanish Peanuts.....10c. lb. \$2 00 bush.				
White Virginia Peanuts ...15c. lb. \$2 00 bush.				
Jerusalem Artichokes ... 65c. Peck \$2 25 bush.				
Rhubarb Roots... 20c. each, \$1 50 doz.				
Burr or California Clover (Measured) ...10c. quart, \$2 00 bushel.				

Vegetable Plants.**Chives** (Schnittlauch) ... 20 cents a bunch.**Cabbage** (Best Varieties) ... 60c. per 100; \$4~~50~~50 per 1000**Cauliflower** " ... \$1 00 per 100; \$7 50 per 1000**Eggplants** " ... 20c. doz.; \$1 50 per 100; \$10 00 per 1000**Tomatoes** " ... 15c. " \$1 00 " \$7 50 "**Sweet Pepper** " ... 20c. " \$1 50 " \$10 00 "**Hot Pepper** " ... 20c. " \$1 50 " \$10 00 "

We make no charge for cartage, bags, boxes or packing, excepting on Potatoes and Grass Seeds, **but at these prices buyer must pay all Express or Freight charges.** Small parcels can go by mail if purchaser desires it. In such cases 8 cents for each pound and 15 cents for each quart must be added to these prices to cover postage.

These prices are subject to change as season advances, depending on shortage or surplus of stock.

DISCLAIMER.—While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable and true to name, we do not guarantee or warranty the same, express or implied. Nor are we responsible for the crops under any conditions. If the purchaser does not accept our seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once, and the money paid will be refunded.

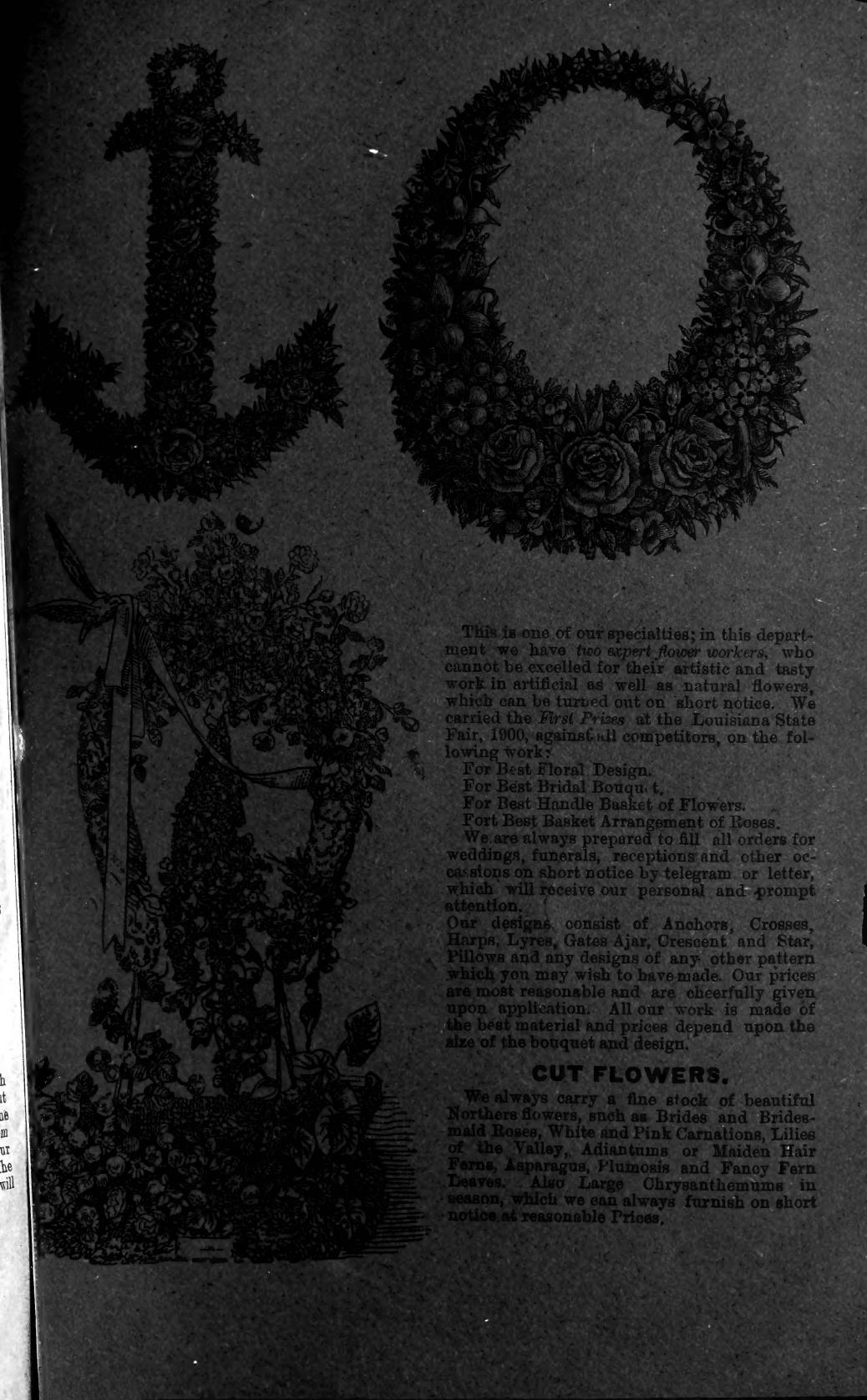
J. A. S. & Co.

DIRT BANDS.

This is a very useful contrivance to use instead of flower pots; to grow cucumber, squash and other plants under glass, and which are to be set out early in the open ground without injuring the ball. It is a strawberry box, without bottom, and is the cheapest material on the market for this purpose; all that is required is to put two or three small tacks to fasten them together. Put them in rotation in your hot-bed; then fill with good rich soil and sow your seed, say, two or three to a box; when danger of frost is over, use a sharp spade and lift the boxes and carry to the hills to be planted; take a sharp knife and cut the box and the ball will remain whole and the plant will continue to grow without wilting or interruption.

Price, per 1000: \$2.50.

**Truck Farmers write us for Special Prices
on Seeds in Large Quantities.**



This is one of our specialties; in this department we have two expert flower workers, who cannot be excelled for their artistic and tasty work in artificial as well as natural flowers, which can be turned out on short notice. We carried the *First Prizes* at the Louisiana State Fair, 1900, against all competitors, on the following work:

For Best Floral Design.

For Best Bridal Bouquet.

For Best Handle Basket of Flowers.

For Best Basket Arrangement of Roses.

We are always prepared to fill all orders for weddings, funerals, receptions and other occasions on short notice by telegram or letter, which will receive our personal and prompt attention.

Our designs consist of Anchors, Crosses, Harps, Lyres, Gates Ajar, Crescent and Star, Pillows and any designs of any other pattern which you may wish to have made. Our prices are most reasonable and are cheerfully given upon application. All our work is made of the best material and prices depend upon the size of the bouquet and design.

CUT FLOWERS.

We always carry a fine stock of beautiful Northern flowers, such as Brides and Bridesmaid Roses, White and Pink Carnations, Lilies of the Valley, Adiantums or Maiden Hair Ferns, Asparagus, Plumosa and Fancy Fern Leaves. Also Large Chrysanthemums in season, which we can always furnish on short notice at reasonable Prices.

HOW TO ORDER SEEDS AND SEND REMITTANCES.

Please sign your name as plain as possible and give your post office, express office and State in each and every letter you send us; this avoids delay. Cash should accompany all orders. Send money at our risk, either by postal money order, express order, cash in registered letter, or by draft or check on bank. On all orders to the amount of \$1.00 and over the cost of remittance by the above methods can be taken out in extra seeds. We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds in first class condition. U. S. postage stamps will also be accepted same as cash.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

We pay postage on all seeds by the packet, ounce and quarter pounds. On all seeds by the pound add 9 cents; by the quart 15 cents, for postage on each package.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS.

It will be cheaper to the purchaser of our seeds by the pounds and gallons to have them sent by express; as the rates made on seeds are 20 per cent. less from the regular rates on merchandise.

ORDERS BY RAILROAD, FREIGHT OR BOAT.

We advise all customers to have all orders in bulk shipped either by rail or boat in order to secure lower rates. If freight has to be prepaid, please advise us when sending in your orders.

Orders in German, French and Italian solicited and promptly attended to.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustards, Carrots, Beets, Leek, White Flat Dutch Turnip, Purple Top Turnip, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Brocoli, Kohlrabi. Sow Early Cauliflower in a frame, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Soup Celery, Roquette, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds, sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Soup Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds, plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Soup Celery, Parley, Roquette, Cress, Chervil, Large Royal Lettuce is best for sowing now. Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground, plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Soup Celery, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, sow Italian Giant, Cauliflower, sow German Millet for Hay.

MAY.

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg-Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce, Celery for bleaching can be sown now, but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Large Algiers Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Eggplants and Sweet Pepper,

for a fall crop, French Market and Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

JULY.

Plant Pole and Bush Beans, sow Tomatoe, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Buta Bagas, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Brocoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Roquette, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery, set out Shallots and Onion Sets, also Creole or Louisiana Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant Extra Early and Washington Peas, sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips, Chervil, Brocoli, Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsley, sow Creole and Bermuda Onion seeds, set out Shallots and sow Turnip Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER.

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Roquette, Peas. Set out Shallots, Artichokes and Strawberry Plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Roquette, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Soup Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Black-Eyed and Blue Beauty Peas, Broad Windsor Beans, Leeks, Endive Turnips, set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry Plants.

DECEMBER.

Plant Peas for a general crop, sow Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Algiers Cauliflower in a frame for a late Spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot-bed for early plants.